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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2585

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS IN NORTH, SOUTH DIALOGUE

Dakar AFRICA in French No 136, Dec 81 pp 56-59, 94

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /"The North-South dialogue is not a magic potion; it will not make the Third World's problems disappear, either now or in the future. The leaders of the Third World are going to need all the energies of their peoples to succeed in the struggle they are undertaking; they must do nothing less than change man...and lead him toward acceptance of a new ethos." This formulation by Prof. Edmond Jouve, administrator of the France-Third World Institute, sets forth rather clearly the nature of the problem of development in the contemporary world, as a New State Order comes into being. Such orders are all too often levelers of cultures and peoples; this is why one sees an increasing divergence between the state and the people, and the latter are not having an easy time making themselves heard.

/So it is not a mere coincidence that in a seminar, a diplomatic conference and a press symposium held one after the other recently in Paris, the accent was on the North-South dialogue, its nature and purpose, and the role intellectuals are called to play in it. As Edmond Jouve aptly remarked, "Development is not synonymous with growth, nor is growth synonymous with well-being...It should integrate the society's cultural values, because affirmation of cultural identity remains one of the primary spurs to independence." This is an idea, however, which is more difficult to prove out in practice. The very term "intellectual" has a certain ambivalence. In the West, the intellectual is an academic, a thinker, a man of letters; for the African people, the term covers all of those who have, or had, the opportunity to "get an education"--not only college students and professors, but the elite classes in general. To the leaders in these new nations, the intellectual is the prime suspect, someone who questions the decisions that have been made, the institutions that have been created and the conduct of officials. Especially when these leaders are former sergeants who came to power more by virtue of the strength of their arms than the strength of their intellects or their writing ability. Finally, in the context of new nationhood, to individuals who have suddenly been named to the highest administrative positions without any special training or experience, the intellectual is someone who understands things and knows how to get things done; thus, he is a threat to their position. The ambivalence grows even deeper when one examines the nature and purpose of that knowledge. For the benefit of AFRICA readers, three "intellectuals" have agreed to "take the floor" on this subject. The first, Prof. Kinde Mushakoji, vice

rector of United Nations University in Tokyo, hails from the "new industrial world"; the second is Mr Edmond Jouve, a professor from the Sorbonne; the third is a young academic and Member of Parliament [from Senegal] Mr Serigne Diop, an assistant on the law faculty [in Dakar]; three different outlooks, but all characterized by the same open mindedness and, in spite of the perceptions and ideas they have derived from their own respective continents, by a certain convergence of views; indeed, a rather striking convergence.../

Know How To Listen if You Want To Be Heard

Return to the Sources

K. Mushakoji: It is not enough to ask who has knowledge; one must also ask who produced it. On this point, I may seem to be critical of a position Westerners hold dear: Traditionally they consider that knowledge was produced by the Greeks and Romans, then later by the Europeans; they matter-of-factly talk about THE Universal Knowledge, as something which was transmitted through the West and came from the West. So, before anything else it is essential to redefine knowledge as coming from different sources and, as such, something that should be shared by all, since it is produced by all.

E. Jouve: I think, in fact, that knowledge must be redefined; in any case, it must be recognized that knowledge is not something the West produced all by itself. As an educator, I am shocked at the contents of university textbooks: texts on the history of ideas that do not mention the names of Franz Fanon or Aime Cesaire. We who educate the Third World--development intellectuals, as Jean-Pierre Cot recently called us--we should go to the source, if we want to talk to these Third-World countries, especially those in Africa.

S. Diop: It seems to me, really, that not only must we redefine knowledge, but also we must make a decision, with respect to that redefinition, in terms of the objectives and aims of knowledge. I will start with a fairly simple example: the recent UN conference on renewable energy sources. In broad terms, the purpose was to see if it was possible to economize in this domain. Well, I remember that in my own village, when I was young, techniques had been discovered--rudimentary, perhaps, but highly effective--of accumulating the energy that was needed. This shows that this Eurocentric tendency to define knowledge as being universal but with its source in the West is not only vulnerable to criticism but can be meaningfully criticized.

K.M.: This leads us to pose the Western question of intellectual property; and here, I am sure that my personal views are in the minority: Nevertheless, I must say that this notion should be defined in the context of the needs and humanitarian values which the said property is intended to serve. In the case of knowledge, knowledge that engenders new ideas, that leads to the discovery of new technologies, such knowledge should obviously be rewarded. But that does not mean that the knowledge itself constitutes property. In a very pragmatic sense, I would just like to emphasize that it is in no one's interest for progress to be blocked. It would be incorrect, for example, to say that the inventor of a microgroove or a minicomputer has the right to keep that knowledge [to himself]. He only has the right to be compensated for this new knowledge, which should then be shared.

The Role of the United Nations

E. Jouve: International organizations have an important role to play in this domain, especial'y UNESCO. It is certainly within the compass of such bodies to draw up appropriate juridical language and submit it to the international community for their consideration, so that, at the very least, the time during which a discovery is protected by the law is shortened. It is quite legitimate for an inventor to be remunerated, but it is no longer legitimate when for decades one country or one part of the world must pay to have access to this knowledge, or even to get the chance to acquire it. To sum up on this point, I believe the United Nations and the special bodies need to do major work on this question.

In addition, in connection with what our friend, Serigne Diop, was just saying about knowledge, we have to ask ourselves, we educators, about its aims. I feel this is important: Knowledge for what purpose? We will doubtless write on this subject. Why do we write? What types of ideas do we want to put in circulation? Are we going to popularize the model of the industrialized countries, or try to discover what today is called an endogenous model, despite all the false starts and problems that will entail? A development model, in other words, which respects the differences and uniqueness of the countries of Africa and the Third World. I think that a serious problem of conscience faces us here.

I must even go so far as to say that some of us believe the acquisition of knowledge by only one part of the planet is culturally intolerable. We still do not have a clear idea how to react, but some interesting approaches are coming to light. For example, a French publishing house has recently taken an interest in the production of university textbooks written by Third World authors. This will be a big first; the first contracts have been signed: I believe in any case that we must try to go in this direction, and not try to hold on to exclusive rights to the dissemination of knowledge. Obviously, we will be opposed; there will even be competition, but also there will be emulation; ultimately, this is our real role as intellectuals...

/The problem of knowledge is admittedly of capital importance in the approach to an authentic and fruitful North-South dialogue. This dialogue has often been seen as laying the groundwork for the indispensable--though still hypothetical--building of a new international economic order. But we must examine both the basis underlying this dialogue and the process by which it is unfolding. Is there really a two-way exchange, or is it simply a matter of transferring the knowledge and technology without which development cannot occur? And are new international structure being established which respect the uniqueness of each nation and the identity of each people? To what degree, semantically speaking, does the very term "North-South" imply the idea that the North, in its knowledge and potential, is superior to the South? Afghanistan, for example, belongs to the South, even though it is in the North on the map./

K.M.: The ownership of knowledge in general was one of the major subjects discussed at the UN conference on science and technology for development, as well as one of the points on which the industrialized countries stood firm; right up to the end they maintained, and even insisted, that the technology they had created was their own property, and that they must be paid for transferring it. This is a serious juridical problem.

Nevertheless, in political terms, I would like to underline the fact that around the world, and even within the industrialized countries, as Mr Jouve noted just a few moments ago, there are more and more people who realize that it cannot go on this way. The industrialized countries will not be able to keep monopolizing, keeping for themselves and refusing to share their knowledge. Moreover, there is also a growing realization, even in those same industrialized countries, that the countries of the Third World have a wisdom, a knowledge and sources of knowledge that could help the countries of the North to resolve their own problems. From that point of view we are now going through a period of historical transition from a model of civilization dominated by the West to one which is more pluralist.

In other words, not only must we put an end to a certain form of disdain with which the Western intelligentsia treats knowledge coming from the South, but also intellectuals in the industrialized countries must reach a level of awareness that will put an end to this kind of Eurocentrism. Both the birth of an independent Third World body of critical thinking and a growing openness on the part of at least some intellectuals in the North are helping to overcome that Eurocentrist attitude.

Having said that, I wish to say I fully agree that in the concepts we are using, such as that of the North-South dialogue, there is an assumption of the superiority of the North. I should say that as Japanese we have dreamed of becoming part of the North for a whole century. And now, I tell you, we are very proud of it! This is bad, very bad, I must tell you. Only, on the other hand, I would like to emphasize the fact that the concept of underdevelopment, to take one example, has been rejected by several Third World intellectuals who prefer the term "developing countries." Nevertheless, some of these same Third World economists insist on continuing to talk about underdevelopment because, in their view, the latter was caused by the overdevelopment of the industrialized countries; moreover, from that perspective they do not at all wish to see the inequality between North and South glossed over.

So the North-South dialogue is a concept which on the one hand underlines the superiority of the North--which should not be proud of being "superior"--and on the other hand highlights the domination and exploitation to which the South is subject. And the North should realize that its very superiority is ultimately something that is vulnerable to criticism. This is why, from that perspective, we should continue to talk about the North-South Dialogue.

Rehabilitation of Creativity

E. Jouve: The superiority of the North, you said? That remains to be seen! As for me, I would like to come back to the problem of technology transfer. I followed the deliberations of the UN conference on the least developed countries. I was struck by several statistics which we will not go into at length today, but how could we fail to mention the one on the number of doctors in some of these countries? We all know that a portion of medical and surgical aid goes to buy extremely expensive equipment. At the present rate, we will never be able to provide care for more than a small percentage of the population. And we certainly know who will make up that "small percent": the people in power. So much the better for them, but so much the worse for the people, if we were to

continue thus. So I think we must make an effort to be creative; we must invent something new. Otherwise, if we continue to insist on the best Western-style solution, we will never get out of this vicious circle. We must discover an alternative medicine; I see signs that there is movement in that direction. I also think the West is benefiting from this, as medicinal herbs are being rediscovered; as a result of this, important discoveries have been made in the recent past. So it is not a one-way street; we must get back to barefoot medicine and barefoot doctors. Obviously, they will not have all the skills of their Western colleagues, but they will be able to care for dozens of people every day. They will utilize the traditional pharmacopoeia, for example, where great progress has already been made, at least by UNESCO. Let these doctors put aside those very heavy and expensive apparatuses which in any case--as I myself have observed on recent visits--generally gather dust in some hospital room because it is impossible to install them; and besides, if they are installed, it is difficult to keep them in operation. Not because of incompetence, but because it so happens that the specialists from these [developing] countries, for one or another reason, practice in France, the United States, or elsewhere in the world.

The Technology Trap

S.D.: It seems to me that in talking about technology transfer we may fall into a trap. That is what I would like to stress at this point. In fact, technology transfer runs up against two series of problems. First of all, there are problems tied to the source of this knowledge, that is, Europe. The transfer is very costly and results from what might be called Europe's will to carry it out. This, it seems to me, is where we run into a trap: The debate tends somewhat to obscure the development of technology in the South. Let us look at what is happening in Niger: The efforts made in the field of solar energy in that country are in my opinion positive proof that we could render an enormous service to the developing countries and the least developed countries by talking not so much about technology transfer and more about the development of technology in the South itself. Here I believe UNESCO could play an extremely important role, certainly by pursuing the dialogue on transfers, and also by raising this other subject I just mentioned, which to me seems so basic, namely technological advancement in the Southern countries.

Naturally, all too many Third World intellectuals will continue to work in the Northern countries instead of staying at home. Two lines of argument can be made about that, even though I am one of those who vigorously denounces this state of affairs. As for myself, I totally condemn this exile of the intellectuals. It is first of all caused by the allure of the North. All the economists and sociologists will tell you that the individual makes his decision, in the first place, on the basis of the relative advantages. It is obvious that there is no comparison between what an intellectual can earn in the South and what he can make in Europe, for example. In addition, there are problems related to the work environment in the South. We must not try to deny it: It is difficult to accomplish anything in the South, for reasons that are linked to the underdevelopment, or rather the nondevelopment, of working conditions for those intellectuals, and sometimes, unfortunately, for purely political reasons.

I am not only an academic, but also a junior member of parliament. Naturally we political leaders often deplore the unwillingness of our doctors to go practice in

the bush because they are used to a certain standard of comfort. This is why almost two-thirds of Senegal's doctors are to be found in Dakar! Nevertheless, I think that there are some deeper reasons. One must of course deplore the attitude of these doctors, but there is also fault to be found with the working conditions in which they are placed. Indeed, they are convinced that in a rural environment not only would they not learn anything but they would begin "unlearning."

But it is my personal conviction that intellectuals must play a very important role in the Third World, and in Africa as a whole. It is quite obvious that progress also depends on scientific discoveries; the intellectuals are the people who have the skills to exploit them. But let us focus our discussion on the real issue: Are the intellectuals currently in a position to play this role in their own countries? That is a problem.

United Nations University

K.M.: Perhaps it would be useful, at this point in our debate, to recall the primary mission of the United Nations University. Its charter stipulates, in fact, that it must create a veritable network of intellectuals and university institutions throughout the world, but especially in the Third World countries. In addition, it is trying to get the isolated intellectuals of the Third World countries into communication with the international scientific community. This implies that perhaps the brain drain results not only from economic factors but even more from the fact that researchers in the Third World--like Japanese researchers 20 years ago--do not have the means in their own countries to carry out their own research. What in fact we at United Nations University must do, and what we are trying to do, is to procure those facilities which are lacking in their own countries so they can work on their own problems in accordance with their own priorities. This is the main thing: The problem is not only one of economic advantages but the need to transform the intellectual and scientific institutions which up to now have been focused on the great powers and the industrialized countries. This is what must be changed!

/Indeed, let us admit it, this dialogue is not an easy one, and it is understandable that Third World intellectuals find it difficult to grapple with. How, in fact, can one undertake meaningful research without guarantees of academic freedom? What kind of dialogue can be undertaken, and on what basis, at a time when nationalism and individualism are becoming stronger than ever before, when "global" initiatives and arguments most often seem to serve as pretexts or covers for the interests of the multinationals and the great powers, people whose ambition is to rule the world? This question is perfectly exemplified in the well-known fact that the industrialized countries achieved their development by polluting the environment, and indeed could not have achieved it without doing so; their desire today to impose international regulations on pollution seems to some extent to condemn the poor countries to be satisfied with development "on the cheap" that does not challenge the currently existing economic order or the supremacy of the strongest. This is only one example, but Third World intellectuals may not have sufficiently reflected on such an aspect of these problems or on the necessity of defining what might be called "enlightened globalism," an idea dear to the heart of the vice rector of United Nations University. In fact, there can be no harmonious and equitable development without taking large economic groupings into account; but, at the same time such development also requires respect for the

multiplicity of interests, values and cultural factors we see in the world. Further, the example of Iran is a perfect illustration of the crisis of civilization in which the world is immersed. That is to say that the role of the intellectual, in Africa and the Third World in general, in redefining "frame of reference values" on which all nations can agree, whatever their level of development, is important, and indeed vital. So it is also necessary that the training the intellectual receives, both initially and later on in life, prepares him to understand that role. That role in fact goes far beyond simple criticism of institutions and methods of government. Getting a real North-South dialogue started is ultimately a matter of identifying all that is responsible for the current conditions in order then to design a new structure of lifestyle and civil civilization. It is also vital for the intellectual to be prepared and encouraged to pay attention to the voice of the people of his country, to catch the messages coming from the village and the suburbs, and in sum to read the signs of the times during this vast process of transforming society and the world. The problem, in sum, is to ascertain whether the intellectual feels that his training and his profession prepare him to find his place in that great undertaking in which his role is irreplaceable. Too often the people get the impression that there is no difference between eloquence and verbosity, or between discussion and palaver.../

A Climate of Freedom

E. Jouve: At bottom, an intellectual, to pursue his research, to write what he wants to write, to risk giving offense, must be able to do so in a climate of freedom. Do we always find this in these countries? I ask this question, but I do not answer it. I think that African intellectuals, like those in the Third World as a whole, will be all the more willing to help their homelands when they believe they have the opportunity to listen to and express their views. Thus, as soon as there is greater democratization in these countries, I think we will see some curtailing of the brain drain which is much deplored and rightly so. That seems to me an important problem.

The second big problem to be resolved at the outset: What is to be the status of intellectuals in the Third World? The state, even if it is confronted with a thousand urgent demands--and God knows the demands are there, right now!--must agree to make some sacrifices for the intellectuals, even in the so-called take-off stage, and pay them adequately, even though to all appearances they will be working only a relatively limited number of hours in the week. In reality, they will not be spending the rest of their time in idle amusements; they will use the time to write, to go to libraries, to carry out research. Furthermore, in my opinion that must be one of the top priorities for any developing nation. And, in fact, an urgent priority. It is necessary to accept the apparent "waste of some energies and human resources, even the "waste" of some money in order to enable these intellectuals to do their work, to be creative, and to serve their people.

S.D.: And it is at precisely this point that we touch the sore spot: the production of intellectuals in the "underdeveloped" countries. Here, in Europe, there is what I might call a certain autonomy in intellectual circles, so to speak, that is somewhat lacking in the ruling circles. I am happy to learn firsthand from Mr Jouve that Berger-Levrault has just agreed to take the risk of putting together a rather Third-Worldish series of volumes. Unfortunately, such

an initiative would be unthinkable in our part of the world! In West Africa, for example, Nouvelles Editions Africaines, which is our pride in this domain, is completely tied to the political leadership, to the government as such. In other words, intellectual production is determined by the desires of Africa's political leaders. I think, really, that in Africa and the Third World as a whole we will have to search for solutions to this dependence on the power of the state. Perhaps UNESCO could do a lot in this field, by helping the intellectuals to become increasingly independent, if only in the matter of intellectual production. What the political leaders will do is another problem!

The Hypocrisy of "Good Conscience"

K.M.: On this point, I would like to underline two aspects. First of all, there is a phenomenon in North-South relations which encourages the governments in oppressed countries to oppress their own intellectuals in turn. I must say that this is a part of the inherent dynamics of international politics. When they want to deal with a pressure coming from outside, the rulers want to be supported by all the intellectuals. So, in order to create national unity, they quickly become intolerant. By contrast, in the industrialized countries, they have the luxury of being tolerant, because they are oppressing others. Under the Carter regime, the Americans felt very self-righteous and considered that they were respecting human rights. And they wanted no part of helping those who, in their opinion, did not respect human rights. This is a completely hypocritical attitude. An extravagance, in fact.

As for the role of the intellectuals, it is not limited solely to the technical and technological domain. Obviously, the transfer or creation of new technologies plays a very important role; a state owes it to itself to have intellectuals in the natural and technical sciences. But there is also a need to have intellectuals like Mr Diop who are interested in policy, or who, being endowed with a critical turn of mind, do not hesitate to challenge the policy of the government in power. That, in fact, is their fundamental role in the development process.

S.D.: Also, we must not deny that the obstacles we were discussing a few moments ago and the lack of consideration that we as Third World intellectuals deplore do not explain away everything. I think that we must also bear a share of the responsibility ourselves. I believe that on finishing our studies in Europe, we tend too much to export the North-South complex, to cut ourselves off from the people, to believe that we ourselves are the elite. Are we really prepared to listen closely to what the people are saying and to faithfully interpret their needs and aspirations? It is of fundamental importance to address this question. These are realities which we must not try to deny. Nevertheless, I maintain that there are a small number of intellectuals who have really made a choice: they are as critical of the government as of these intellectuals. But I must admit that the obstacles ahead are even greater, and we have our work cut out for us to make the intellectuals realize that the current situation in the Third World, and in Africa particularly, is in every case going to be such as to require sacrifice on their part, and for a long time to come. Unfortunately, they are not always ready to make such sacrifice.

E. Jouve: One might also draw comparisons with what is happening on other continents of the Third World. I am in fact somewhat struck by the difference

between what is happening--or rather not happening--in Africa and what one sees among the very major intellectuals in Latin America; Cortazar, for example, and many others. They are really the voice of their people. So, I do not know whether it will take great suffering, and undergoing painful years of exile, and terrible dictatorships like those in Chile, Argentina and elsewhere, to get the message across to the rank and file of the people. If it does, it would be a pity, but in any case it can be observed that it is becoming harder and harder to hear these African voices today. But there are some, thank heaven! Lately, in Paris, we listened to the great words of Albert Tevoedjere, author of "The Poverty and Wealth of Peoples." Well now! There was a message which came from the grassroots and was received! Recently, someone even told me that Pope John Paul II had taken some of his ideas into account, principally on the subject of the "solidarity contract." This is one example which we have heard and there are doubtless many, many more. But all this assumes the intellectuals will be listening not so much to the West as to the voice of the people, their sufferings and their hopes...Doubtless many things remain to be rediscovered, even about ourselves, the "well off."

9516

CSO: 4719/497

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UNIONS TRAINING IN GDR--Union members from three Portuguese-speaking countries--Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau--have begun a program of high-level study at the GDR's Union Headquarters School. Questions of social development, economic problems and organization, leadership and union work methods in the GDR will be analyzed during a 3-month period by the union members of those countries. The teaching and training programs are connected with the assimilation of theoretical knowledge and development experiences, and these subjects are being treated in accordance with the specific conditions of each of the countries of origin of the students. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/199

INTERNAL ASPECT OF CUBAN TROOP PRESENCE STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "A Sovereign Act of the RPA"]

[Text] In a joint declaration released last weekend in Luanda, Angola and Cuba made clear to the international public why Cuban internationalist troops arrived and have subsequently remained in the People's Republic of Angola at the request of the Angolan Government, thus correcting the misinterpretations--surely deliberate--of some ill-meaning parties, namely the United States of America and its lackeys, who wantonly persist in associating this question with the issue of national independence for Namibia.

The brutal colonization of Angola by Portugal for almost 5 centuries and the 14 years of genocidal war against our people by the then fascist regime in Lisbon would never have reached the lamentable proportions that resulted in the situation so well known to us all, without the direct support, in all areas, of the United States and its West European henchmen. Washington well knows that, during the period when Portugal ruled the people, it always avoided giving the popular masses access to an education. The People's Republic of Angola has suffered from the effects of this inhumane colonial policy in the process of national reconstruction. Meanwhile, given the circumstances of the imperialist war in which the country achieved national independence, it was imperative to defend the territory attacked by the troops of regular foreign armies and mercenaries backed by the U.S. Government, to safeguard the conquests of the people. To this end, the sovereign government of the RPA asked for military support in men and materiel from its natural allies, Cuba and the Soviet Union. The internationalist Cuban forces fought side by side with those of the young Angolan army, which lacked and still lacks the training and organization to adapt to the demands of modern military technology for the effective defense of the country.

The embarrassing defeat suffered by the imperialists in Angola--the expulsion of foreign regular troops, the capture of the mercenaries and their subsequent trial in an international tribunal--and the consolidation of the foundations on which to build a better life for the Angolan workers led the United States to launch systematic action (through its policeman in Africa, the racist Pretoria government) to destabilize the Angolan revolution and the process of national reconstruction. This has prevented the Angolan and Cuban governments from programming the gradual withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent. Incidentally, this process was

initiated in 1976 and would have been completed by now if it were not for the continuing threat to the independent state of Angola from the imperialist forces. Moreover, the false and Machiavellian propaganda of the United States, making Namibia's independence conditional on the presence of internationalist Cuban troops in Angola, is obviously simply a delaying tactic to block our brother country's access to national sovereignty as provided in UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

It is, in effect, a question of an imperialist rationalization which reveals, at the same time, the belligerent intent of the Americans, since it is internationally known that the Cuban internationalist forces have been in Angola since 1975 and South Africa has illegally occupied Namibian territory since long before that date, even after the United Nations withdrew its mandate, entrusted by the League of Nations, to administer what was then Southwest Africa. It is also known to all mankind that in November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, former African members of the League of Nations, brought a complaint to the International Court of Justice, accusing South Africa of failing its obligation, turning Namibia and its people into a colony. They demanded South Africa's unconditional withdrawal beyond Namibia's borders. Hence, it is purely within the absurd logic of the imperialists to relate the internationalist Cuban presence in the People's Republic of Angola to the Namibian question.

The American position and that of its Western partners on Namibian independence is no more than flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the RPA, bearing in mind that the arrival and subsequent continued presence of the Cuban troops in Angola are pursuant to a legitimate juridical agreement between two sovereign states under the terms of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, of which the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba are respectful and respected members, with full rights. The Cuban military presence in Angola cannot be subject to negotiation. The decision to end it rests solely with Angola and Cuba, and then only when there is an end to the constant threat to the security of the People's Republic of Angola by the forces of imperialism.

The Struggle Continues.

Victory Is Certain.

6362

CSO: 4742/206

SOCIALIST COMPETITION CAMPAIGN STATISTICS SHOW DECLINE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] The production rate for the Socialist Emulation Campaign last year was 80.16 percent, a 0.66-percent decline from 1980, it was ascertained in the recent national meeting, held in this city, to evaluate this campaign

During last year's Socialist Emulation Campaign, certificates were awarded to 31,021 distinguished workers, 1,114 of whom were outstanding; 678 of the outstanding workers belonged to the "Comrade President Agostinho Neto" column. Thus, the number of distinguished workers increased by 24.5 percent, while the number of outstanding workers declined by 29.8 percent from 1980.

Some 483 companies and work centers participated in this campaign; 79 of them were presented with the Red Banner of Socialist Emulation. On the other hand, 44 participating companies and work centers dropped out in the course of the campaign. This year there were 109 more companies and work centers participating in the campaign than in the previous year.

There were 10,980 production assemblies, 47.3 percent of the number established in the plan; 779,255 workers took part.

With the pilot acts creating 20 permanent production assemblies in 12 provinces, there was greater worker participation in the economic management of some companies.

Austerity Campaign Launched in Companies

There were also 3,199 voluntary work days, in which 320,583 workers took part, organized in 7,734 brigades. They performed 1,167,711 hours of volunteer labor.

In its accounting of socialist emulation in 1981, the meeting noted that the lack of raw materials, equipment and parts was behind the failure to meet the production plans established for this campaign. Also noted, as contributing factors, were the temporary shutdowns of companies and the poor supply of food in the workers' cafeterias.

The conferees also criticized the poor implementation of the program to bring the union leadership close to the rank and file. At the union level and that of the general and provincial secretariats, it was reported that the rate of absenteeism

was 4.51 percent. Luanda, Kwanza-Norte, Kwanza-Sul and Kuando-Kubango provinces recorded the highest rate of absenteeism during the 1981 Emulation Campaign.

The participants at this meeting determined to strengthen the individual and collective organization of the workers so as to assess more accurately the level of engagement on the job and increase production and productivity in the companies.

It was also decided to launch a broad austerity campaign in the companies and production units, aimed basically at economizing on material resources to avoid unnecessary expenditures, which have been prejudicial to the OGE (General State Budget).

6362

CSO: 4742/206

ANGOLA

COOPERATION OF SMALL PRIVATE BUSINESSMEN ASKED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The party Central Committee departments for economic and social development and the productive sector are meeting with citizens who have small private businesses to study more concrete ways to support and cooperate with national reconstruction.

These meetings, publicly proclaimed by those departments of the party Central Committee, are particularly important, since, only through definite and well-arranged measures will it be possible to wrest the small businessman from his lethargy and place his vitality and dynamism at the service of the country's reconstruction.

There are many activities which, through lack of definite and proper support, are foundering in tortuous paths which, in turn, has led to a certain wave of speculation with serious damage to national reconstruction.

No one is denying the importance of cabinetmakers, tailors, shoemakers, barbers, carpenters, watchmakers and ivory merchants in the solution of some of the many small assemblies and repairs. However, certain difficulties have hindered the activity of these small businessmen, difficulties which are subsequently reflected in the lives of the people. It is precisely to clear up this situation in accordance with the party's guidelines which imply that every citizen should place himself at the service of national reconstruction that the Central Committee's departments are meeting at 1530 hours at the Cine Atlantico with the group of private businessmen--namely, the cabinetmakers, tailors, barbers, carpenters, watchmakers and ivory merchants. The search for solutions to the problems with which they are plagued is one of the main objectives. However, those solutions will be found only if everyone attends the meeting.

Meanwhile, other meetings with other small businessmen will also be held--namely, with small merchants in general (owners of stores, canteens, boardinghouses, small restaurants and diners, boutiques, small farmers, including aviary owners, hog breeders, etc.) and also with greengrocers, private fishermen, truck drivers, long-distance taxi drivers and mechanics.

8568

CSO: 4742/199

STUDENTS' ATTITUDE, INDIFFERENCE, LOVE OF LUXURY LAMENTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Engulu]

[Text] Recently, the Luanda schools have been given "much food for thought," to use a slang expression, due to the behavior of certain youths who are attending those schools or are converting them into "runways" or strolling places.

Much criticism has already been directed at our female students, the way they dress, their behavior in the classroom, their trading the most beautiful thing nature has given them (their body) for a couple of "chupas" [marihuana cigarettes] or "lois" [pills], etc. Now meanwhile, and without wanting to refer to records and reports on file here, we want to give equal time to another question which, in our opinion, merits a little attention.

In order not to let "the fish escape from the fishbowl," I immediately get on my motorcycle and set out to observe in the vicinity of the schools...first, the Augusto N'Gangula, a veritable parking lot of cars and motorcycles which, at times, almost exceed the number of students in that school. And here, I believe that no one will reproach me for the exaggeration!

After the beginning of a "fun time" there are confidence games, misguidance and constant absenteeism from the Mutuya Kevela classes and from those of many other schools. And the final outcome: poor class results, well-deserved flunking and...another problem, an enigma for the parents who do everything possible to see that the students want for nothing. For the country, another future prospect at times irremediably lost!

In fact, when the class period is over, one frequently sees many red lists displayed at the schools, causing veritable "conniptions" on the part of highly made up and exquisitely dressed students, for the marks received are obviously negative. And some even question the possibility that, in a class of 45 students, only 7 or fewer pass. Absurd? No! It is a palpable, raw and incontrovertible fact!

All of this happens when a few of today's students, without the least notion of responsibility, believe that life is lived in 1 day and behave in such a manner that their senses are completely directed toward pleasure, "curticao." They go from

there, show disrespect to the teachers, deceive their parents into thinking they are studying, whereas they only get as far as the door of the school like birds of prey seeking food which, this time, is other pupils persuaded by their false "falancias" [coaxings]. The result we all know too well. They remain 2 or 3 years in the same class to the detriment of those who really want to study and cannot do so because the schools are overcrowded with these fictitious students of both sexes.

There are also other absurd things which, at times, cause the "mildest mannered" citizens to be revolted. This is the case with motorcycles said to have an "open exhaust system" and which serve only to disturb the silence of those who, for more conscientious reasons, remain in school honestly studying. The so-called "skilled operators" of these strident objects also loiter about the schools, holding devious rallies with the aim of recruiting young girls for their harems.

And, at times, after much "sacrifice," their lip curls in a triumphant and Machiavellian smile. A victorious, "Tarzan-like" yell is uttered with a farewell to the companion's classes. There is educational material which should have been absorbed and...one more sheep lost which will only swell the flock of good-for-nothings.

In short, whoever is interested enough to spend 1 or more days in the classrooms of Luanda's second and third-level schools will, unfortunately, be able to observe the weak use made of those classrooms by the student body, which consists of attending class when desired, school attendance by a certain class for whatever time or for how many years that class wishes, and all this accompanied by the disagreeable appearance of adolescents with "high-legged" boots and motorcycles disturbing the wholesome environment of the classrooms. And up to now, little or nothing is being done to interfere with the entry of these "petty evildoers" who are distorting the objective of those who, after being educated in a free country, expect to give their fair share to national reconstruction.

Our youth must understand their true role as the future rulers of our nation, abandoning all vices and anarchical forms of behavior, inherited or imported, which are of no benefit to them.

To all right-thinking people, the following appeal is being made by a student who is fed up with the situation: that, as soon as possible, drastic and corrective measures be taken so that those who are not students in any particular school may not enter without prior identification or authorization by the controlling official at the door. I also ask that security measures be taken, such as the construction of walls or risers around the schools, to make it difficult for cars or other motorized vehicles to enter the school area so that the "embryo" (meaning student) may grow up in fertile ground.

8568

CSO: 4742/199

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

FOREIGNERS ASSIST MALANJE RECONSTRUCTION--"The training of skilled public health personnel is a constant concern of the officials of Malanje Province," Salvador Mendes, head of the Provincial Technical School for Public Health, told the ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] recently. He also said that the school he directs now has 249 students and that the classes are being conducted by two Angolan professors, a Cuban cooperant and two other voluntary collaborators who are conducting classes in the specialized areas of nursing, child care, laboratory techniques, public health and others. "About 510 cooperants of Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Soviet, Cuban, Portuguese and Hungarian nationality are actively participating in national reconstruction in the areas of health, agriculture, construction and education," Miguel Francisco, provincial representative of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, told ANGOP. He also said that broad support has been given to cooperants in the logistics sector. Meanwhile, a shortage of buildings to house the cooperatives and shortages of equipment, furniture and home appliances were some of the difficulties pointed out by the provincial representative of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation. "In any case," he said, "it is planned that certain cooperatives will arrive this year to aid in the scientific and cultural spheres; they will conduct operations in the rice-threshing plant (KATEPA) and in setting up the textile factory." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 3] 8568

DPRK DELEGATION IN LUANDA--A party delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been in Luanda since yesterday en route to Sao Tome and Principe where it will pay a work visit. The eight-member delegation, headed by Kung Song Sang, member of the Korean Workers Party's Central Committee, will leave Luanda next Tuesday. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/199

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SELEBI PIKWE STAYS OPEN--Gaborone--The Selebi Pikwe copper and nickel mine in northeastern Botswana will not close down despite serious financial problems, Mines Minister K.G.K. Chiepe says. Finance Minister Peter Mmusi expressed fears over the mine's future when he presented this year's budget to parliament on Monday, saying it might have to close down because of heavy debt obligations and low world mineral prices. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 23]

GWELO DRC 'RACIAL'--Gwelo--An allegation that membership of the Dutch Reformed Church in Gwelo, Zimbabwe is restricted to Whites is contained in the latest minutes of the Establishments and Health committee of the Gwelo City Council. An application by the church for preliminary planning permission for a hall attached to the main church building will be granted--if the committee recommendation goes through--on condition that the church does not persist in "its policy of racial discrimination when having religious gatherings at these premises." It was explained that the hall would be used strictly for church-related functions and the council's special consent is needed because it is in a residential area. The church was accused of practising racial discrimination by the committee chairman, Councillor S. Munamba. The Mayor, Mr Patrick Kombayi, recalled a recent speech by the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, strongly condemning the DRC for its "racial policies."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 11]

CSO: 4700/818

CHAD

BRIEFS

SUDANESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--President Numeiry, on Monday 11 January, offered President Weddeye Goukouni his country's "total support" for the GUNT (Government of National Union and Transition of Chad) after a 6-hour meeting between the two men in Khartoum (LE MONDE 12 January). According to Sudanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mubarak, whose remarks were reported by the Sudanese press agency SUNA, the two presidents agreed on the immediate reopening of the Chad Embassy in Khartoum, which was evacuated by Chad diplomats who had taken sides with Hissein Habre, and on the resumption of air traffic between the two countries. In Ndjamea the inhabitants no longer have any doubts about the return of Hissein Habre, whether they are for or against him. While the Chad national radio continues calling the chief of the armed forces of the north a "traitor," the people, weary and discouraged, would like negotiations to take place with him so as to avoid more confrontation. [Text] Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jan 82 p 4] 9855

CSO: 4719/443

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

INDIAN NAVAL VESSELS CALL--Two Indian warships, part of the INS (Indian Naval Ship), the Nilgiri and the Talwar, called into port between 22-25 February. This marks the first time since independence that vessels from that friendly nation, the country of Gandhi and of Nehru, have paid a visit to the Republic of Djibouti. [Text]
[Djibouti LA NATION in French 25 Feb 82 p 14]

CSO: 4719/623

NATIONALIZATION SAID TO IMPACT PRODUCTION POSITIVELY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Mulugetta Beyerre]

[Text]

Ever since the onset of the popular revolution, a series of measures were taken by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) as part of its efforts to bring about fundamental socio-economic and political transformations. One of the principal measures taken to this effect was the nationalization of the major means of production and distribution and financial institutions which came into force in January 1975. The proclamation brought to an end the exploitation of workers by a handful capitalists.

The nationalization of the major means of production has laid the groundwork for the construction of socialism. The objective of socialism is, to do away with private property which is a major source of exploitation of man by man. In view of this, therefore, the nationalization of the major means of production, distribution and financial establishments is a timely measure that has brought about tremendous changes in the lives of the working people of Ethiopia.

Organisational Strength

Since the issuance of the proclamation, Ethiopian workers have become the direct beneficiaries of their fruits of labour. In the pre-revolution period in general and the pre-nationalization period in particular, Ethiopian workers were subjected to ruthless exploitation and oppression at the hands of few individuals. By paying minimal wages to workers, the owners of major production establishments had, in the past, mercilessly exploited the labour of the working force, as a result of which the working people were condemned to live in state of poverty. In the course of time, workers who have realized the principal cause for their exploitation expressed strong protest not only against the handful capitalists but had also expressed opposition against the now-defunct socio-economic and political order.

The nationalization of the major means of production enabled workers,

among other things, to participate in the management of their respective organizations through elected representatives. The establishment of committees that examine cases of misunderstanding that may arise between the workers and the management is also another stride.

The nationalization of the major means of production, distribution and financial establishments and the issuance of the New Labour Law had considerable positive impact on the organizational strength of Ethiopian workers. The organization of workers under the leadership of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) has, all the more, created favourable conditions for the active participation of workers in the struggle for the construction of socialism.

The proclamation has also enabled the revolutionary government to closely follow the production activities of the industrial and financial establishments and thereby play decisive role in devising price control mechanism. What is more, the nationalization has enabled the revolutionary government to play active role in the task of laying an effective and efficient distribution system which in former times did not exist. As part of efforts to set up a central price control system, the re-

volutionary leadership has established a price control department within the Ministry of Domestic Trade. This department has done its level best to realize the desired objective. However, more efforts should be generated by it to successfully accomplish its task.

Concerning distribution, the revolutionary government has taken a series of steps to systematize the distribution mechanism by way of setting up distribution centres for manufactured goods. The establishment of the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC) has, for instance, helped to facilitate the development of an effective system of distribution. Goods produced by various production establishments now reach the public through the newly set up distribution centres in the country.

The nationalization of the major means of production, distribution and financial institutions no doubt had considerable positive impact on the national economy. The various financial institutions including banks and insurances have, since the proclamation, been turned to public ownership. Moreover the nationalization of these institutions has enabled pertinent government enterprises to smoothly conduct commercial activities within the country and abroad.

RELIEF, REHABILITATION COMMISSION AIDS PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 pp 2, 4, 5

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text]

The famine of 1973/74 in Wollo and Tigray — a continuum of the drought that hit the Sahel — which claimed the lives of 200 thousand persons was a secret to many Ethiopians. One thing that came to the open with the onset of the revolution in February 1974 was this saddening reality. It was then public and of common knowledge to the outside world.

To cope up with the emergency and coordinate relief, rehabilitation and prevent natural disasters, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) was established in March 1974 thus becoming the first institution to be founded in Revolutionary Ethiopia.

Entrusted with this gigantic task, RRC was in difficulties to move ahead as fast as envisaged: Manpower was minimal, finances were limited and facilities meagre. The lack of roads and transport vehicles made impossible for relief supplies to reach the most affected persons locked in the inaccessible interiors of the regions.

At the beginning aid to the RRC came from external sources. The soliciting of assistance from within the country was one of RRC's priority undertakings. Within a short time the local cash contribution of three percent jumped to 48%. Foreign aid at the time stood at US \$ 94 million with 60,100 tonnes of food aid. This, however, was below what was required and requested at the time.

The effect of the drought was not only limited to Wollo, Tigray and northern Shoa. It was felt in Hararghe, mostly in the Ogaden, and other 10 administrative regions embracing 3.13 million people and decimating 80% of the cattle population thus stripping the nomadic pastoralists of the vital means of their livelihood.

To provide them with the intensive care they needed to rehabilitate, 106,000 persons in the Ogaden and 65,000 people in Wollo were accommodated in 36 temporary shelters in 1973/74.

Delineation between relief and re-

habilitation being difficult, RRC simultaneously launched a massive settlement and reinstatement programme in all the affected regions. In 1974, 20,000 persons of the shelter population were settled at five points along the Wabe Shebelle River basin. The sum required to develop 15,000 ha. in the above mentioned place was 37,500,000 Birr. The sites selected for settlement then were Gode East, Gode West, Kelafo, Mustahil and Burkur. The main purpose of the venture was to make the shelter population a viable and self-reliant community.

The settlement which began on a modest scale in the Ogaden, was followed up in the Awash Valley in 1976 with a grant of 7.2 million Birr to the former Awash Valley Authority by RRC. Settled in Amibara (middle Awash) were 400 persons while in the Lower Awash in Gewane, 500 persons; in Dubti, 840 persons and in Assayita 2,367 persons were settled respectively.

RRC has also founded settlement sites in five administrative regions: Bale, Gamu Goffa, Shoa (Kambata), Sidamo and Tigray.

For those who were partially affected but were physically fit, food-for-work programmes were organized. They participated in road building, water conservation and afforestation, the results of which were described to be satisfactory.

Children's Villages

Additional problems which called for the immediate attention of the Commission were the plight of the thousands of children made homeless or were displaced. Though successful

in reuniting 675 children with their families, the remaining had to be taken care of in temporary shelters in Addis Ababa, Dessie, Gewane, Guder and Kombolcha. The number of orphaned children was estimated to be 5,000.

The Children's Aid Coordination Unit within the RRC has been strengthened and provided with the necessary manpower to facilitate its duty of caring for children struck by man-made and natural disasters by coordinating assistance obtained from national and international donors and social welfare organizations.

The provision of permanent homes for the orphaned children was detrimental. The Jare Children's Village in Wollo, built in collaboration with *Terre Des Hommes, Loussanne* (Switzerland) was founded in 1974/75. Besides being provided with primary education, children at Jare are given instruction and practical training in agriculture and home economics to enable them work in peasants' associations or cooperative system on leaving the village.

SOS Kinderdorf International which provides new homes, warmth, affection and care for destitute and orphaned children around the world, set foot in Ethiopia next. The first SOS Village in Ethiopia came up in Makale in 1976. Built were 30 family dwelling houses providing homes for 300 children. This is classified among the biggest SOS villages in the world.

Attached to the Makale SOS Village is a modern farm comprising of dairy, poultry, swine, bees and vegetables which supplies food to the occupants of the village besides famili-

erising the children with modern agriculture.

To cater for children who lost their parents during the brazen aggression by the invading reactionary Somalian Army, a second SOS village was established in Harar to accommodate 100 children.

The latest SOS village situated in Addis Ababa was inaugurated in October 1981. The complex consists of a 15-family dwelling blocks which can accommodate 150 children. The SOS (Ethiopia) head office is also located here.

On leaving these villages, the Commission has also attempted to find them jobs. RRC has employed 15, five others are employed as baby-sitters, 25 are on scholarship, one is enrolled at the Alemaya College and two more were trained as nurses.

The Commission coordinates help to needy children at their place of residence. It also prepares schemes for kindergartens at settlement sites.

Low External Aid

In 1978, the amount of external emergency aid has declined to US 48 million and food aid to 71,600 tonnes. The assistance required by RRC to expedite its responsibilities in 1980, as recommended by the United Nations Relief Drought Organization (UNDRO) is US \$47,322,000 in food aid; US \$36,771,950 for transport and logistics and US \$120,646,246 in health, water and other projects. From these figures it is clear that the assistance obtained is much far below the requirements.

The National Food Security Reserve which was thought to be 60,000 tonnes at the beginning has risen to 100,000 tonnes according to a docu-

ment prepared by FAO and Ethiopian experts. It has to be built in four years.

RRC was also faced with additional emergency problems due to the Somalian war for aggression in Arsi, Balo, Hararghe and Sidamo. Destroyed were physical, social and economic infrastructures in addition to the heavy loss of life of the human and animal population.

The external assistance required for emergency rehabilitation as estimated by an Inter-Agency Mission for Displaced Persons in 1980 was US \$1,028,110,502 excluding relief assistance in food, clothing, water tankers and vehicles.

At the beginning of 1980, last year 40,723 families with a total population of 121,179 were settled in 11 administrative regions. The type of settlers were grouped as follows: 15,525 drought affected households, 10,595 nomad households, 8,000 unemployed urban households and 6,603 over crowded farmer households.

42,051 hectares were cultivated within the regular settlement areas in 1980 with a production of 56,000 of various crops. The total area under cultivation rose to 69,963 in 1981 with an expected 93,200 tonnes of crops. In addition to augment the settlers income rearing of chicken, sheep and bee-keeping have been started at a modest scale.

One arrival at the sites, settlers are organized into Primary Producers' Cooperatives (Malba phase). The members of the Cooperative consti-

tute the general assembly which is the supreme authority of the producers cooperative.

An executive committee, which stays in office for two years, is elected by the general assembly to execute the cooperative development plan in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the general assembly.

A supervisory committee which makes sure that the executive committee operates in line with the regulations and directives of the general assembly in addition to auditing the accounts of the cooperative.

Every Primary Producers' Cooperative is provided with a gross area of 1,520 ha. 1,000 ha. for communal crops land, 50 ha. for homesteads, 135 ha. for forestry, 200 ha. for grazing, 30 ha. for village facilities, 70 ha. for soil and water conservation and 35 ha. for seed and seedling production.

RRC is also constructing silos in some of the settlement sites for stocking grain in case an emergency situation arises. Work on 10 silos in Tedele, Chebo and Gurage province in Shoa Administrative Region has recently been completed.

CSO: 4700/824

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH ETHIOPIAN MASSES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The International Conference of the World Peace Council has reaffirmed its "full solidarity with the victorious struggle of the Ethiopian masses to safeguard the gains of the Revolution, accelerate economic development, and defend the territorial integrity and national unity of their Motherland".

This was contained in a special message sent by the Conference to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The International Conference on the Middle East problem and the dangers of imperialist arms build-up in the region took place in Aden from Feb. 6 to 9. It was jointly sponsored by the World Peace Council with the cooperation of the Council for Peace and Solidarity of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

Comrade Dr. Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Minister for Foreign Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, took part at the meeting and said in a statement he made yesterday that the CONFAB extensively deliberated on the provocative manoeuvres of imperialist forces in Africa and this part

of the region in particular and the solidarity of progressive and socialist countries and forces to withstand the challenge.

Comrade Dr. Feleke disclosed that the CONFAB recognized the danger posed to the unity and sovereignty of states in this region on account of the establishment of military bases and the so-called rapid deployment force and the military manoeuvres taking place in the region.

He added that the Parley also realized the implications of these imperialist conspiracy to the efforts of socialist and progressive forces to ensure world peace and the progress of mankind at large.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said the Conference strongly condemned Egypt, Oman and Somalia for their collaboration with imperialists by providing military bases and thus violating the U.N. resolutions on detente.

It is to be recalled that Comrade Fisseha Desta, Assistant Secretary-General of the PMAC, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, led an Ethiopian delegation to the conference. A message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam was read to the meeting by Comrade Re-

mesh Chandra, President of the World Peace Council.

In his message, Comrade Chairman Mengistu noted the intensification of imperialist machinations against peace and stability throughout the world through military build-up of unprecedented magnitude: particularly in the area of the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that the objectives of imperialism was none other than the re-imposition of its exploitative domination over the rich resources of the Middle East and of control over the international sea lanes.

Comrade Fisseha Desta, in his address to the conference, noted the significance of the confab in taking place at a venue well-known as a leading centre of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Comrade Fisseha observed that the most obnoxious activities of imperialism were directed in this region more than ever before with the expansion-

ism, military encirclement and the imperialist stockpiling of arms. "There is no alternative to the intensification of our struggle in order to ensure the victory of the struggle for peace, justice and equality everywhere," he reiterated.

The conference conveyed its full support to the recent tripartite treaty of friendship and cooperation between the PDRY, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Socialist Ethiopia.

The PDRY Leader, Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammed, was decorated by the World Peace Council President, Comrade Romesh Chandra with the highest WPC order for his efforts in the promotion of peace.

Comrade Chandra was in turn decorated by Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammed with the October 14 Medal.

Comrade Dr. Feleke disclosed that the Ethiopian delegates to the conference met representatives of various countries and parties and held discussions on bilateral cooperation.

The conference was attended by 156 delegates representing 56 countries and parties.

FISSEHA TALKS WITH PDRY LEADER IN ADEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aden (ENA)--Comrade Fisseha Desta, Assistant Secretary-General of the PMAC, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, has had talks here with the Head of State of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) on bilateral relations and the situations in the region.

Comrade Ali Nasser Mohammed, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, met with Comrade Fisseha at the Aden Palace on Sunday at which bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries were discussed.

Comrade Fisseha Desta is in Aden since Saturday at the head of a high-level Ethiopian delegation taking part in a meeting of the World Peace Council which is deliberating on the Middle East situation and increased American intervention in the area.

During his talks with Comrade Fisseha, Comrade Ali Nasser expressed the admirations of the party, government and people of the PDRY for the efforts the Ethiopian broad masses were exerting for their unity, their country's economic development and the strengthening of their revolution.

He said that the stand of Revolutionary Ethiopia with the Arab peoples struggling for their independence is reflected in the strong support it gives to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Comrade Fisseha Desta on his part expressed admiration for the efforts being made by the party, government and people of Democratic Yemen for the progress of their country.

Comrade Ali Nasser and Comrade Fisseha Desta also had lengthy exchange of views on the situations prevailing in the region in the light of stopped up military bases and war-mongering stance by imperialists which are endangering progressive and democratic countries and also threatening peace and security in the surrounding area.

Meanwhile, opening the World Peace Council meeting last Saturday night which is being attended by 100 delegations from Africa, Asia and

Europe, Comrade Ali Nasser said Democratic Yemen was threatened by the American military build up of the rapid interventionist force and the seventh fleet in the Indian Ocean.

The US rapid interventionist force has facilities in Oman, Egypt and Somalia.

The Head of State of Democratic Yemen told the meeting of the World Peace Council that the United States support for Israel was heightening tension in the Middle East and hindering peace efforts aimed at securing Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and resolving the Palestinian problem.

CSO: 4700/824

COMRADE FISSEHA HIGHLIGHTS WPC MEETING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, returned here yesterday from Aden where he attended the conference of the World Peace Council and also had talks on bilateral relations with the Head of State of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

Comrade Fisseha said on arrival that the three-day conference of the World Peace Council deliberated on and took important decisions against the prevailing dangerous situations in the Middle East and the surrounding area created by anti-peace and anti-unity forces by establishing and strengthening military camps and war-mongering activities. He said the conference condemned these activities and called on peace-loving forces to take a joint stand to counter them.

He said that after reviewing the situations in the Middle East and the Red Sea area, the conference sent a message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam expressing the

admiration of the World Peace Council for the Ethiopian Revolution and the Council's support to strengthening it and to uphold Ethiopia's unity and territorial integrity.

While in Aden Comrade Fisseha held talks with Comrade President Ali Nasser Mohammed on bilateral relations and particularly the situation in the surrounding area. He said the PDRY President expressed on the occasion his appreciations for the objective of the Multi-Faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region under the guidance of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, assured him to give the necessary support for its realisation.

The high-level Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Fisseha was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhannu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, ministers, COPWE Central Committee members and senior government officials.

ACTIVITIES OF SEDOC-ETHIOPIA OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

That communication is indispensable in any development process is irrefutable. We have learnt from our own experience that when all major undertakings had to be carried out with the cooperation of the communities, people had to be communicated systematically and regularly. Indeed, access to information and appropriate feedback are ingredients to smooth operation and ultimate success.

Besides, any new venture cannot be started from scratch. There is a crucial need for information on earlier experiences although we will also equally consider the peculiarities of our own country. However, we have to learn from the experiences of others, avoid their shortcomings as well as emulate the strong points. But, unless there is access to information necessary in the venture we undertake, it is likely we face a difficult situation.

Communications is not a haphazard process. The imparting or exchange of information can be possible only when there is access to the sources. Regrettably, not many of us are aware of this fact. The awareness of importance of documentation was so low that one of the frequently mentioned

problem of the development campaign was in connection with the non-availability of data.

Inadequate Awareness

Inadequate awareness regarding documentation and classification of information is not a phenomenon unique to Ethiopia. Most developing countries share the experience. In fact it was regrettable to learn that developing countries had to pay a large sum of money to data banks to get information regarding themselves. The data banks had acquired the information from nowhere else but the countries themselves.

Since the information was not duly documented, however, the original sources had later to request others about information which they had at first place made available.

Speaking about documentation and communication in Ethiopia, the only service of its kind is the one provided by SEDOC-Ethiopia. SEDOC is a French abbreviation for documentation and communication services for development, which is an affiliate project of French technical assistance.

Its director, Mr. Francois Enguehard, relates that SEDOC was established in 1977 following a document-

tation service given to the Ministry of Agriculture. The French technical assistance was to have been inspired to open this centre to render documentation and communication services, specifically on development-oriented information.

SEDOC-Ethiopia is a modest mansion whose outside views gives the impression of a well-groomed home. The inside part is enriched with precious information not only duly documented but carefully classified according to their areas of significance. The centre (although its director insists that it is not a centre in the strict sense of the term), it does provide information on "appropriate, simple and affordable technologies" which is believed to be both relevant to the needs of the people and adoptable in the country. According to the director, SEDOC is more interested in information regarding rural technology in particular.

The centre provides a network of communication by holding meetings of experts in order to provide opportunities for an exchange of information.

It also conducts visits to areas of interest to gather informations on the experiences, problems and outcome of development schemes. It collects informations which deal on development oriented stories. The informations are gathered, well documented and strictly classified. When researchers, agencies, organizations or others approach SEDOC for information being sought is not available at SEDOC, the centre contacts appropriate sources even if it is outside the country.

Active Co-operation

Mr. Enguehard says that SEDOC has so far actively cooperated with various Ministries, educational institutions, development-oriented agencies, mass organizations and international and private agencies.

Mr. Franck Enguehard feels that the most serious problem of SEDOC is to get access to informations, because of the inadequate documentation which results in the loss of publications. "Documents are precious and should be kept as soon as they are made ready," he said adding that this is, however, yet to be recognized here.

Mr. Enguehard who quips: "We run at deficit" has a plan to intensify his non-profit-oriented centre and diversify the sources of the grant. He at the same time hopes that there will be more documentation centres and greater awareness in the course of time.

Mr. Enguehard regrets that a developing country should be charged to get back the information it has disseminated. He does not see the point why a country should be charged to get the information about itself. He disclosed that there has been an opinion as lately that developing countries should not pay for information regarding themselves. He reiterates that public awareness regarding this issue should develop further so that there will be a time when there will be greater pressure to help stop this trend.

Speaking about documentation in Ethiopia, Mr. Enguehard is of the

opinion that there is not any serious lack of statistics or data in the country but that the inadequacy in documentation and classification has resulted in their loss or scarcity. He observed that people do not take pains to keep publications in proper places which are gradually forgotten completely and finally lost with all the invaluable informations inside them. He feels that there should be adequate documentation services in every organization and that the awareness of the people to the need of this area should develop further.

The director of SEDOC-Ethiopia says that the centre would cooperate as much as resources permit in the efforts to improve documentation services in the country.

CSO: 4700/824

ACHIEVEMENT IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The achievements scored in providing housing to low-income citizens through self-help schemes after the nationalization of urban land and extra-houses has been highlighted in the latest edition of the Amharic monthly magazine, *Yekesit*.

After disclosing that 950 houses were built within four years, the magazine noted the alleviation of the problem of acquiring a plot which was not within the reach of a larger proportion of citizens due to the inflated costs, during the *foude-bourgeois* regime. While those with low incomes were organized into self-help schemes, those in the upper middle and middle class brackets were encouraged to form housing cooperatives.

Up to the end of last Ethiopian year, 123 such housing cooperatives with a membership of 3,738 persons have completed the construction work and moved into their new residential areas. At present 18 housing cooperatives with a membership of 450 persons are carrying out construction works, according to *Yekesit*.

Though efforts are being made to overcome the housing problem, it is far from being solved. The problem in urban centres has been aggravated because owners residing in the countryside had come to the towns to occupy their houses which they rented formerly. The necessity of providing facilities to the newly created mass organizations has called for the conversion of houses into offices. Another fact that increased the shortage is the keeping of houses locked by people while they are away from their pla-

ces of residence for a long time, the magazine further noted.

Addis Ababa had no master plan when founded. Thus residential, industrial, park and service sectors were not delimited and many of the problems faced by Addis Ababans today is an outcome of this shortcoming, it was pointed out.

The increase in the population of the city has put additional burden on the already strained social services. Some of the conspicuous problems are shortage of transport non-collection of electricity and water bills on time and the degeneration of city streets. The solution to these problems should be sought by government agencies and mass organizations jointly. Yekatit stressed.

CSO: 4700/824

AGRONOMY SECTION TO ADVISE STATE FARMS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 82 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — An agronomy section is among the five support units established within the Research and Advisory Department (RAD) of the Ministry of State Farms Development. Its task is to conduct research, give advice and training to the state farms and staff members, when and where the need arises on matters of agronomy, according to a press release by the section.

"Agronomy is" continues the release "that part of agricultural science which deals with principles and practices of field crops production, that includes studies on seed germination, plant growth, adaptability of crops to different soils and climates, selection of crops and methods of production, resistance to disease and insect pests, yields, quality of harvest, crop planting, cultivation, harvest and harvesting methods, effect of rotation, drainage, irrigation, etc."

The release further goes on to say that the responsibility of the Agronomy unit is to help in improving the yields of the various types of crops that are produced in the state farms quantitatively and qualitatively.

Accordingly, the sources of information are at present field research works at 27 ecologically different research sites and literature works of national and international research findings. The dissemination of the relevant information to state farms is effected through advisory service, which is transferred in the form of field demonstrations, given out as guideline papers and to staff members in the form of training it was stated.

It was learnt from the release that the section has three subsections to discharge its responsibilities. They are: fiber, and stimulant crops agronomy sub-section, a unit within the agronomy section dealing with industrial crops like cotton, kenaf, sisal and tobacco. These are crops produced mainly in the lowland areas of the country. For instance cotton is produced at present in the Awash Valley and in the numerous river valleys of the Rift Valley. The cotton is produced here by means of irrigation. Tobacco is another crop produced in the Upper Awash Valley area also by means of irrigation. Kenaf is another fiber crop that is produced by means of irrigation at Awash Valley, whereas at Didessa,

Anger, Birr, Fincha it is produced by natural rainfall. The Lowland and mid-highland food crop Agronomy sub-section group includes a variety of food and oil crops produced in the lowland and mid-highland areas of the country. The major crops that belong here are corn, sorghum, haricot beans, teff, sesame, soybeans, noug and so on. Major production areas are Rift Valley, Anger, Didesa, Fincha, Birr, Seles and Humera. They are mainly produced by means of natural rain it was disclosed.

The last one that is, the highland food crop Agronomy sub-section is in charge of crops that grow above altitudes of about 1800 meters above sea level. This includes such cereal crops as wheat, barley, oats, oil crops such as sunflower, linseed, rapeseed, mustard, pulses as beans, peas and lentils to mention few.

27 Sites Selected

All the three sub-sections are in charge of the above mentioned crops, in that, they make all the necessary agronomic investigations in order to find out varieties with best favourable characteristics in terms of yield, disease-resistance, grain quality and so on. As mentioned elsewhere there are 27 carefully selected research sites scattered all over the state farms, which are ecologically different one from another and expected to give full information on agronomic data pertaining presently existing state farms the release revealed.

As regard the gathering of information, the release explained that it is done mainly conducting field experiments on these sites. The problem is but reliable results can be attained in most of the cases only after a trial of three or more years, it comes up with a specific variety, cultivated method, date of sowing, method of sowing, type and rate of fertilizer, method of fertilizer application, method of cultivation, method of harvesting, method of storing of the harvest etc. to be recommended for these sites where the trials were conducted and for farms with similar conditions. On some of the crops for instance, on kenaf crop, the experiments go so far up to producing semi-processed products, which is the fiber it was underlined.

Speaking of the achievements the release noted that the bases of any kind of proper programming of a viable farm operation depend totally on reliable informations and that is why research findings are essential prior to farming operation starts on new areas. At the same time in some of the cases reliable data can be achieved after only making prolonged effort and the research activities of the agronomy section are only two years old. Therefore, in most of the cases conclusive results cannot yet be made available.

Nevertheless in the absence of any information, however crude the information is the results of the experiments like on choice of varieties, date of sowing, date of seedings, fertilizer types and amounts are made available to the state farms and are implemented.

At the beginning among the major problems, shortage of skilled manpower at all levels and poor working facilities to run the experiments programmed were ranking in the first place. However, acquiring of skilled manpower was tackled through employment and training. Therefore, at present at least the network is laid out at all levels and things are in a much better condition than at the start, the release said.

It was noted that the future plans of the Agronomy section of RAD will be; to strengthen and refine its research programme prepare and issue out updated guidelines for the use of state farms; carry out training programmes to staff members state farms; conduct evaluation studies on state farms and optimum utilisation studies of the state farms.

CSO: 4700/824

WEEKLY REVIEW OF NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions": "Review of the Ethiopian Press"]

[Text]

The Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, in one of its editorial comments wrote about the need to strengthen the participation of the working masses in the efforts being exerted to end the misappropriation of public and government property by self-centred individuals. The paper outlined the all-out struggle of the Ethiopian masses on all fronts to realize the ultimate objectives of the revolution. On the other hand, *Zemen* noted that there are individuals engaged in self-enrichment through the use of all sorts of overt and covert means.

The daily went on to state that since the purpose of the struggle of the broad masses is social development and not to pave the way for private enrichment, they do not consider such corrupt individuals and embezzlers any different from the class enemy. In this connection, the paper stressed that the past seven years of class struggle have witnessed various types of reactionary machinations employed by anti-people and counter-revolutionary elements, in a futile bid to retard or if possible to subvert the progress of the revolution.

Adverse Effect

Zemen pointed out that as the masses of the Ethiopian population have in the past emerged victorious over reactionaries, they will also succeed in realizing the objectives of the anti-corruption campaign. However, the paper stressed that the working masses should unite their forces and stand in unison to fight corruption in all its forms. It is only by so doing that the success of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution would be guaranteed, it concluded.

Also in a report that appeared in one of its weekly columns, *Addis Zemen* highlighted the efforts being exerted to curb illegal business activities like contraband trade. The report recalled the directives issued by the Second Plenary Session of CO-PWE CC regarding control of contraband activities and thereby save the loss of foreign exchange earnings, and the need to exert further efforts to facilitate the availability of industrial products for the masses in remote rural areas and the reach of agricultural produce to the urban masses. Moreover, revolutionaries and govern-

ment and mass organisations should co-operate in frustrating such illegal activities.

It was also stated that the Ministry of Finance is making all the necessary preparations to combat self-enriching individuals in accordance with the objectives of the anti-corruption campaign. In this regard, the report touched upon the adverse effects of contraband on the economic growth of a country, and added that ceaseless efforts have been made to end such acts of banditry.

The report outlined various incidents whereby members of Finance Police had to fight against contrabandists and stressed that although the duty of curbing this illegal activity is primarily of those posted at the various check points, it also demands the concerted efforts of government and mass organisations.

All-out Support

The Oromo language weekly, *Baris* in an editorial comment wrote about the all-out support of the Ethiopian working masses for the Red Star Campaign and the expression of their readiness to realise the objectives of the Amara Manifesto. The paper outlined the hardships undergone by the masses in Eritrea region under the pressure of the treacherous bandits and stressed that the success of the campaign depends upon the contribution of the working masses towards the realisation of the objectives of the Manifesto. In conclusion, *Baris* noted that the mass rallies staged in various administrative regions indicate the determination of the masses to this end and their unity of purpose.

In part two of its editorial, *Baris* dealt with the expansion of primary health care. The Oromo language weekly pointed out that the expansion of health services and the development of science and technology are among the factors that guarantee the progress of society. However, the paper continued, the pressing need for such health facilities is felt much more in the developing countries. In this connection, *Baris* pointed out the disasters that emanate from communicable diseases and malnutrition.

The paper outlined the condition of health services during the defunct feudo-bourgeois regime and the efforts exerted since the upsurge of the Revolution to improve the situation.

The Amharic weekly, *Yessareitu Ethiopia*, also devoted its editorial column to the same subject. The paper noted that health and the national construction process have a direct link, and further observed the expansion of health institutions in Revolutionary Ethiopia. Similarly, the weekly outlined the condition of health facilities during the defunct order and the efforts exerted by the revolutionary government to guarantee the right of the broad masses in this sphere.

Threat to Peace

In view of the nature of the diseases that predominantly affect the health of the masses, *Yessareitu* stated that the education of the masses in primary health care and environmental sanitation plays significant role. The paper also stressed that the establishment of various mass organisations at all levels has given added impetus to popular efforts exerted in this direction.

Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, carried a news report highlighting the recently concluded Aden Conference, jointly organized by the World Peace Council and the PDRY Peace and Solidarity Committee. According to *Serto Ader*, the Conference was designed to assess the dangerous and adventurist imperialist manoeuvres in the region and thereby chart out strategies to frustrate this act which is a threat to the peace and independence of peoples. The organ of the CC of COPWE also outlined the speech delivered at the Conference by Comrade Fisseha Desta who led the Ethiopian delegation to the Conference.

Al-Alem on its part pointed out the division of the world today into two distinct camps, namely, the socialist camp on one side, and the imperialist camp on the other. The paper highlighted the characteristic features of the two camps — the former fights for a free, democratic and prosperous social order based on equality, whereas the latter stands for the oppression and exploitation of man by man. Thus, *Al-Alem* noted, world imperialism continues to pose threat to world peace and stability. In this connection. The Arabic language weekly stressed that the Aden Conference has a significant role to play in the struggle to defend world peace and security.

CSO: 4700/824

ARMY, POLICE TO FACILITATE SUCCESS OF RED STAR CAMPAIGN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — Members of the Revolutionary Army and Revolutionary Police deployed on the Northern, Eastern and Southern fronts as well as serving in the hinterland of the country have pledged to pay whatever sacrifices required for the implementation of the Asmara Manifesto as regards the Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign of Eritrea Region.

In a message to the Eritrea Regional Campaign, members of the Revolutionary Army and Revolutionary Police in the Northern, Eastern, Southern and hinterland parts of the country conveyed their full support for the outcome of the high-level conference on the Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign of Eritrea which was held recently in Asmara and the seven-point Asmara Manifesto it issued on crushing the secessionist activities in the region and rebuilding what had been destroyed by the traitorous gangs.

The message of support noted that

the secessionists had inflicted untold misery and deprivation on the broad masses in Eritrea and that unless they stop their destructive activities in the Region, members of the Revolutionary Army and Revolutionary Police are ready to crush them once and for all and fulfil the wishes of the broad Ethiopian masses. They also expressed whole-hearted support for the policy statement and directive given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, on opening the historic High-level Conference on the Red Star multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign of Eritrea Region.

Inhabitants of the town of Agordat in Eritrea have also conveyed a message of support to the regional Revolutionary campaign for the implementation of the Asmara Manifesto which they said was imperative for effectively dealing with the secessionist gangs in order to solve the economic and social problems in Eritrea Region.

CSO: 4700/824

ROLE OF WORKERS' CONTROL COMMITTEES EXPLAINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

In one of his works, V.I. Lenin has said that "Soviet experience will understand and feel that without comprehensive state accounting and control of the production and distribution of goods, the power and freedom of the working people cannot be maintained." Truly, the construction of socialism could be realized and the power of the working people ensured with the development of a systematic and a scientific way of control mechanism. The nationalized production and distribution establishments and financial institutions could make their due contributions to the national economy only if they are used in a systematic and productive way. Hence, effective control system is quite imperative. As was stated by Lenin "...lack of accounting and control in the production and distribution of goods means the death of rudiments of socialism, means the embolism of state funds." In view of this, therefore, socialism gives priority attention to the efficient control and accounting mechanism in order to safeguard the national economy from greedy and self-centred individuals.

Great Venture

Since the nationalization of the major means of production and distribution establishments and financial institutions few years ago, the Revolutionary Government of Socialist Ethiopia has made every possible effort to mobilize the workers in line with the lofty objectives of the Revolution. Increased production and efficient distribution mechanism could well be ensured with the development of effective control and accounting mechanism in the various production establishments. In the course of the Revolution, however, some people who held offices in urban dwellers, youth and women's associations and trade unions made futile efforts to destabilize the national economy by way of embezzling funds. It goes without saying that embezzlement of public funds is a serious crime that should be nipped in the bud. In view of this, the proclamations issued by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) providing for the establishment of workers' control committees and a

Special Court was both timely and revolutionary. In a statement issued in this connection, the PMAC noted that "it was through popular control that the working people would be able to closely scrutinize and expose the sinister machinations and subversive acts of anti-people elements engaged in anti-people acts including individualism, wastefulness, bribery and abuse of office. The two proclamations, it should be noted, have considerable positive impact on the increase of labour productivity. The increase in labour productivity is a prerequisite for the construction of a socialist economy. The proclamation which provides for the establishment of workers' control committees facilitates, among other things, the introduction of effective control mechanisms. The workers' control committees ruthlessly fight corruption

and all sorts of wastefulness in the production and distribution process.

As has been proved by advanced socialist countries, unless workers organize themselves and carry out resolute campaign against the violators of means of control it will be practically impossible to build socialism. It is in view of this fact that the Revolutionary Government gave priority attention to the establishment of workers' control committees. In his great venture, the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) plays considerable role.

With the establishment of workers' control committees, the frantic attempts of anti-people and reactionary elements fresh within will undoubtedly be failed and the working people of Ethiopia will successfully build a just socio-economic and political order wherein prosperity, socialism, democracy and peace shall prevail.

CSO: 4700/824

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN ERITREA TO BE REVIEWED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — A review of educational activities in Eritrea region and ways of further improving them is to be made here in accordance with the recently launched multi-faceted Red Star Revolutionary Campaign in the region.

The team which will undertake the review, headed by Comrade Geshu Wolde, Minister of Education and COPWE Central Committee member,

flew here yesterday from Addis Ababa.

The team will make on the spot assessments of regular and night classes, kindergartens adult literacy programme, training centres and the overall educational activities in Eritrea region. It will also hold talks with heads of governmental agencies and mass organizations in the region

on strengthening adult literacy programme in Eritrea.

The Minister of Education and members of the team were briefed yesterday afternoon on educational activities in the region since peace was restored in Eritrea by the Revolutionary Liberation Army.

The briefing was in preparation of the review of the educational activities in Eritrea region the team is going to make, and was given by Comrade Tekle Belete, General Manager of Schools in Eritrea.

Comrade Tekle disclosed that educational activities in Eritrea region during the current academic year have shown an increase of 60 percent compared with those of 1979-1980 academic year.

CSO: 4700/824

WORETA-WOLDIA HIGHWAY PULLS COUNTRY TOGETHER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 82 pp 2, 5

[Article by Dereje Balcha: "Woreta-Woldia Highway--Victory Over Challenges of Nature"]

[Text]

The expansion of road transportation is a vital component in the development of infrastructure towards building a strong socio-economic foundation. The construction of rural roads and highways has a major role to play in creating the necessary healthy rural-urban link. This in turn assists the overall development of both the urban and rural population. It guarantees the smooth flow of industrial products from urban centres to the rural population and the reciprocal flow of agricultural products to the urban populace.

Not only this. One can put in general terms that development and modernization follow the course of such means of access to all corners of a country to thereby facilitate the full utilization of the natural resources of that country. Besides, it is only when there is easy access to the masses of the population that such facilities as education and health services as well as other basic necessities such as pipe water and electricity could reach remote areas.

Moreover, we can see that from the stand-point of the objective reality in the country, agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. This makes it imperative that the necessary preconditions be laid to fully develop this sector of the economy. Among such preconditions is the construction of adequate rural roads and highways. To this, the mountainous terrain of the country, which has for long served to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation, had had an adverse effect. The high peaks have acted as barriers among people and thereby hampered their social relations.

Drastic Improvement

During the defunct feudal-bourgeois regime, the expansion of rural roads and highways was limited to areas of interest for the members of the ruling class and their immediate allies. This has served their "divide and rule" designs to put the masses against each other. This has become a thing of the

past in Revolutionary Ethiopia. In the efforts being exerted to do away with past feudo-bourgeois backwardness, the expansion of rural roads and highways is given due attention.

It was with this in view that the Ethiopian Roads Authority, presently Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority, was reorganized along new lines in 1970 E.C. The reorganization of the authority was necessitated so that the construction of rural roads will be further facilitated. The effort in this area does not only focus on the construction of new roads but also on the maintenance of existing ones.

According to a report issued by Comrade Shiferaw Demissie, General Manager of the Authority in July 1980, a total of 6,079 km. of road was constructed since the upsurge of the revolution. Of this total, it was learnt that 1,316 km. have been asphalted, 1,250 km. are in gravel, and 1,478 km. are primary. The report also included that a total of 2,035 km. of rural roads have been built and that 12,700 km. of roads have been maintained. Recent reports indicate that whereas the authority constructed only 7,000 km. of roads from 1951 to 1974, its achievements during the years 1974 to 80 showed drastic improvement as shown by the construction of over 13,000 km. of roads.

Direct Link

All this is a vivid expression of the importance given to the construction and maintenance of rural roads and highways as part of efforts to lay the necessary infrastructure to enhance the rapid socio-economic growth of the nation. While speaking about the significance of road transport and the expansion of rural roads and highways, the

writer of this article finds it appropriate to cite the example of the work on Woreta - Woldia Highway, which is presently in full swing.

The work on Woreta-Woldia Highway which commenced in May, 1975 in accordance with the agreement on the economic and technical co-operation between the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and China, runs 295 km from east to west as an important link between the Addis-Denke - Asmara and Addis-Gondar-Asmara routes. The highway passes through two administrative regions, namely Wollo and Gondar, and also links four provinces and 10 districts. The significance of this highway mainly lies in the fact that when complete, it serves as a direct link between the two routes, thus shortening the distance over 500 km. between the western region and the port of Assab.

As has been pointed out earlier, the mountainous terrain of Ethiopia, the North-western regions in particular, have for long hampered the expansion of road transportation in that area. Woreta-Woldia Highway which meanders in the mountains and on the plateaus for over 60 per cent of the alignment is a victory over the challenges put by nature. Although this poses enormous difficulty in the engineering work, the high technical standard of the workers, coupled with the high-level co-operation of the Chinese and Ethiopians engaged in the work, have enabled the completion and handing over of a stretch of 145 km. after surmounting all the difficulties.

Whole-Hearted Satisfaction

As the name implies, Woreta-Woldia Highway has two end points, that is, Woldia on the east and Woreta on the west. The eastern section is noted for

three special characters. In the first place, the mountain ranges rise and fall greatly from 1,900 m. to 3,700 m. above sea level where the weather is terribly cold and the wind cutting. Secondly, since the alignment crosses many rivers and gorges, there is a lot of engineering work on culverts and bridges. To cite an example, by the time 30 km. of this section of the highway was complete, there were 2 major, 7 medium-sized, 8 small bridges and 77 culverts, whereas the total length of the major, medium-sized and small bridges is 749.23 m. That is to say, there are 25 m. of bridge and 2.6 culverts within one kilometre road. Finally, since the alignment meanders in the mountains, cliffy and steep, the project involves a large quantity of rock work.

The condition is the same in the western section of the highway. The construction work in this section also is undertaken over a similar terrain, which over 3,000 metres above sea level and poor climate. Besides, the area lacks adequate water and sand.

Thus, the project has entailed sacrifices in property as well as life. Accordingly, in the construction of 115 km. of the highway in this section, 1.97 million cubic metres of earth and rock work, 8 medium-sized bridges with a total length of 286 metres, 30 small-sized bridges with a total length of 438 metres and 247 culverts with a total length of 2,851 metres have been accomplished.

It was learnt that the people on the two ends of the highway have already begun to use the completed sections of the highway on their respective ends. By so doing, they have come to express their wholehearted satisfaction with the construction of the highway and recall the hardships they underwent in the past. They confidently say that this is one of the gains of the popular revolution and regret that some of their compatriots in the area have passed without having seen their long-lived hardships overcome. Of course, it is a pity they have not stayed longer to see the victory over the challenges of nature.

IUS PRESIDENT BRIEFED ON REYA STRUCTURE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

The delegation of the International Union of Students (IUS) led by its president Comrade Miroslav Stephan and representatives of the All African Students Union were briefed here Sunday on the organizational set up and activities of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), according to ENA report.

Comrade Abebe Hankore, Second Secretary of REYA, and head of its organizational department briefed the guests on the history of struggle of Ethiopian students before the revolution, the activities of the youth after the revolution and up to the founding of REYA and the active participation of the youth in the political, economic

and social life of the country following the establishment of the national-wide youth association.

Comrade Abebe told the IUS delegation and representatives of the All African Students Union that REYA comprises 19,000 basic associations with a total membership of 3.5 million. He said that under the organization and political leadership of COPWE, REYA is contributing its due share towards the attainment of the objectives of the commission and the creation of the party of the working people of Ethiopia.

Comrade Abebe also briefed the guests on the 7-point Asmara Manifesto and the objectives of the Red Star multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea region.

CSO: 4700/824

BRIEFS

MILITARY OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION--Asmara (ENA)--The Provisional Military Administrative Council yesterday promoted one senior military officer to the rank of brigadier general. The promotion was conferred upon Comrade Colonel Wubetu Tsegaye in the presence of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

IUS MEETING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A parley organized to make advance preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the International Union of Students (IUS) to be held here opened at Africa Hall this morning. Representatives of the IUS, All-Africa Students Union, REYA, the Angolan MPLA Youth Organization, the Liberian University Students Union and the Senegalese Student Association are attending the preparatory meeting. The meeting, to be held here next July, will set out the agenda of the forthcoming conclave and also finalize the agenda of representations of the democratic forces, mass organizations and United Nations bodies involved. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1]

SEMINAR FOR TRADE ADVISORS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A two-week seminar for trade advisors opened here yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to explore ways for promoting trade for Ethiopian products in the world market and chart out the country's foreign trade policy. Attending the seminar are Ethiopian trade advisors abroad, representatives of government importing and exporting enterprises and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Opening the seminar, Comrade Wollie Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, noted that Ethiopian trade promotion offices abroad were making important contributions in the efforts being made to promote and protect the country's foreign trade. He said such offices have been established since 1979 in New York, London, Tokyo, Berlin, Jeddah and Djibouti. Comrade Wollie added that similar offices will be opened in Moscow and Aden shortly. Experts from the International Trade Centre and the Economic Commission for Africa will be lecturing on national and international trade developments in order to broaden the knowledge of the seminar participants in business matters. Discussions will also be conducted and assessment will be made on existing relations between government trade corporations, the Chambers of Commerce and trade promotion offices abroad during the last two or three years. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Feb 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/824

COL ODJIDJA, MAJ BOAKYE-DJAN REPORTEDLY IN LAGOS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 23 No 3, 3 Feb 82 pp 4-6

[Excerpts]

The future of the new regime in Ghana no longer appears in immediate jeopardy. But the longer-term odds against Flt. Lt. **Jerry Rawlings** are not yet in his favour. Although his popularity is widespread and spontaneous, it is probably less today than it was in 1979, when former head of state Gen. **Ignatius**

Acheampong was the butt of widespread public condemnation.

Public opinion in Ghana probably agreed that following the break-up of the opposition merger in October, the chances of an unconstitutional successor to President **Hilla Limann** were high. A second Rawlings regime was therefore not unexpected. The question now is whether Rawlings and his Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) can assuage the combination of left-wing

students, trade unions, the professional middle class and the army. An overriding problem for Rawlings is likely to be the expectations of students and low-paid workers. Many of them believe that within three months Rawlings will have greatly improved their living conditions. That will be impossible, short of a massive infusion of instant credit which is nowhere to be seen. Worse, the PNDC will have to take a number of tough economic decisions, including a sizeable devaluation of the cedis. That will demand the rapid appointment of a credible economics team.

Conceivably, since there are no trained economists in the inner circle, Rawlings might defer to the economics experts if their expertise, for which he has a simultaneous respect and distrust, could be shown to benefit the average Ghanaian. Rawlings' right-hand man, Brig. **Joseph Nunoo-Mensah**, said recently that if devaluation becomes necessary, the military council has the political will to see it through.

The delay in making an early start on economic problems is probably due largely to an intense disagreement between Rawlings and his hardest core of supporters: students and the radical left-wing. The argument is over what is practically possible in Ghana's circumstances, not over broad ideology.

Disorder within the left-wing, which is cliquish and unaccustomed to wielding power, will be a hindrance to Rawlings, who is relying on students to form "revolutionary task forces" to move locked up cocoa and foodstuffs from the interior, cart rubbish and repair roads. The first task force, meant to comprise 450 students, was oversubscribed by 100% and managed to move 70,000 bags of cocoa the 50 miles to port in 10 days. Enthusiasm for the next exercise is unlikely to be so fervent. Lack of food and housing forced many students to return early from the first exercise. Persuasion from the military might be considered if the students flag. Libyan-provided rations, including cheese, olives and corned beef, have been distributed on a number of occasions to the students.

To the average Ghanaian, the amount of cocoa moved to port is as irrelevant as who sits in the finance minister's chair. The call is for immediate food price reductions, which to some extent have been delivered. Prices of local foodstuffs have dropped by up to 50%, although as in the case of the local maize dough, only to rise again a few days later. Imported essentials such as tinned milk have disappeared completely from Accra, while other imported items such as rice and cooking oil can now be found on state department store shelves which have been empty for years.

So far the average Ghanaian is thus well-disposed to the regime. The establishment of "peoples defence committees" are designed (according to Rawlings) to ensure accountability at grass-roots level. Not unexpectedly, the committees on a number of occasions have created confusion by locking out top management, despite warnings by the PNDC to maintain discipline and follow grievance procedures.

Speculation about the alleged coup plot centred on Lagos, where a number of prominent Ghanaians are now in exile. These include **Kofi Batsa**, the former chairman of the PNP publicity committee, and Col

Annor Odijija, former director of military intelligence. A few weeks ago, they were joined by Maj. **Boakye-Djan**, the No 2 in the *Armed Forces Revolutionary Council* (AFRC) in 1979.

So far violence has been at a low level, in contrast to events immediately after the 1979 coup. Surprisingly few civilians have been harrassed, and even the **Lebanese** community has been left largely undisturbed. Rawlings has guaranteed the safety of detainees from the Limann government. Most of the incidents of the last few weeks, such as the burning of the **Makola** market-place in Accra and the killing of three soldiers and five civilians in the coastal city of **Takoradi**, can be seen as isolated events.

Despite the relative calm in Ghana, relations between the new regime and its neighbours are still difficult. **Nunoo-Mensah's** mission to Lagos to persuade the Nigerian government of the PNDC's good intentions met with a lukewarm response. **Nunoo-Mensah** was only given an audience by the deputy foreign minister. Although Nigeria has not yet recognised the regime, the PNDC is optimistic that friendly relations will soon be reinstated with **Upper Volta and Togo** ●

CSO: 4700/819

NJONJO RAPS RICH PEOPLE IN KIKUYU

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

CONSTITUTIONAL
and Home Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo yesterday criticised some rich people in his Kikuyu constituency who were bent on disrupting his efforts to provide water, roads, electricity and other basic necessities to the less-fortunate majority in the area.

The Minister said that when he was elected MP for the area, he pledged to help the less-fortunate to improve their standard of living, and not those who already had those facilities.

Mr. Njonjo said this when he addressed a congregation at the P.C.E.A. Sigona Church in Kikuyu after presenting the church choir with uniforms worth Shs. 95,000.

The minister said he had received reports that some wealthy people were saying they already had those facilities the minister was trying to provide to those who did not have them.

Saying he would continue helping the less-fortunate, Mr. Njonjo observed that people of Baraniki, Karinde, Ndeiva and Karai Muslim Village, Ruthigiti, and other areas already had piped water or would soon be getting it.

"People of Kerwa will be getting water within the next six months," the Minister said adding: "Let those involved in the loose talk go and tell the people of those areas their stories and they will tell you the answer".

Urging Christians to always tell the truth, the Minister said those who spoke evil about the development gear in the constituency should be told that those who were benefiting were more than those propagating their disruptive theories.

The people who were now enjoying water facilities previously fetched water from the rivers while those propagating the "evil theories" had enjoyed the advantage of water and electricity for many years, he said.

The Minister said he and his family decided to buy the expensive uniforms for the choir of the Sigona PCEA church because of the choir's outstanding singing ability.

Mr. Njonjo, yesterday inaugurated a free family planning and medical check-up camp at Gataara Primary School, Kikuyu.

The camp is being organised by the giants group of Nairobi.

Mr. Njonjo welcomed the Giants efforts and emphasised the need for a planned family crucial for development of the country.

The Chairman of the Giants Group of Nairobi said 1982 had been declared by the Giants International as the year of family planning.

The Giants camp has been organised by their own doctors assisted by a team of service-minded doctors, nurses, and other para-medical staff.

About 25 pharmaceutical firms donated medicines worth Shs. 70,000 for use at the camp. Twelve Sanyo radios were donated to the Giants to be used to promote family planning.

TRADERS BACK PRESIDENT ON CURRENCY WARNING

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN in Kiambu District have thanked President Daniel arap Moi for condemning some business people who were out to ruin Kenya's economy through the smuggling of currency out of the country and through other business malpractices.

The support was expressed at a meeting of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Kiambu, called to revive the Kiambu branch of the chamber. It was chaired by Mr. Zachariah Gakunju, who is a member of the KNCC governing council.

The meeting also resolved that the national chairman, Mr.

Francis Macharia should make arrangements for members of the chamber to call on the President and seek his guidance on various business issues.

Mr. Gakunju, who was flanked by among others, the chairman of Nairobi Stock Exchange, Mr. Francis Thuo and the District Trade Officer, Mr. N. M. D. Ndirangu, said the chamber played an important role in presenting members' issues to the Government and also exploited foreign trade markets.

He said it was important for business people all over the country to form district chamber branches "otherwise we shall continue looking like foreigners in our own country while other people exploit us because we do not have a united front."

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Thuo noted that the President's statement on currency smugglers was very timely and should be supported by all leaders and other wananchi.

CSO: 4700/826

KENYA TO GET SHS. 300M. CREDIT FROM ARGENTINA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE ARGENTINIAN government has agreed to open a credit line with the Central Bank of Kenya to the tune of Shs 300 million for the purchase of machinery from Argentina.

The agreement for this credit scheme was announced yesterday by the Argentinian Secretary of State for International Trade Relations, Dr. Alfredo Esposto, after he held talks with the Minister for Commerce, Mr. Eliud Mwamunga.

The scheme will be in form of a soft loan and will be in two instalments of Shs. 150 million each. It will be repaid in between 8½ — 10½ years.

Mr. Mwamunga said the idea of opening a credit scheme with the Central Bank was a timely one. Since Kenya was currently experiencing an accute shortage of foreign currency.

He said the scheme would also expand bilateral trade between the two countries.

The Minister said Kenya was exploring possibilities of opening direct shipping links with Argentina to facilitate trade between

them.

Saying that Argentina's economy was more advanced, Mr. Mwamunga noted that Kenya would greatly benefit from its know-how in the field of afforestation, dairy and livestock management and leather work.

Mr. Mwamunga suggested that exchange of trade delegations between the two countries should start right away.

CSO: 4700/826

MUSLIMS, MASAI POOL RESOURCES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Feb 82 p 13

[Text]

MUSLIMS and the Maasai of the Namanga area have come together in a pioneering project that promises to transform the lives of thousands of the nomadic pastoralists.

With the recent completion of the Shs. 2 million Islamic Centre complex at the Kenya-Tanzania border town, a long-cherished dream is that much nearer coming true. The prestigious, stone-built centre was built by the Kokni Muslim Association.

Namanga, a once-bustling cross-border town, now relatively quiet since the closure of the border, nestles in the impressive shadow of the Ol Donyo Orok mountain, 164 kilometres from Nairobi. Surrounding it are a procession of hills that rise, in the distance, to the full glory of Mt. Meru and Kilimanjaro. The town is primarily inhabited by the pastoralist Maasai and a number of Somalis.

The Islamic Centre, built on a 10-acre piece of land bordering Tanzania, promises to have a substantial impact on the lives of at least 300 families in the area.

According to Kokni chairman, Mr. Gulam Ahmed Charfare, need to build this centre arose

when the local Muslims realised that the absence of a community centre gave rise to isolated incidents of lawlessness.

"A lone primary school in the area could not offer sufficient accommodation for school age children", says Mr. Charfare who is also a prominent Malindi businessman and farmer.

Namanga, for example, has only two churches one run by the Roman Catholic Mission, the other by African Inland Church which serve the non-Muslim community.

Although the name of the centre may give the impression of wholly Islamic religious pursuits, Mr. Charfare hastens to add: "The centre, besides teaching Islamic studies, will also train the youth in technical subjects such as carpentry, masonry and tailoring — all leading to government trade tests.

"The students, who will be drawn from all denominations, will be assisted with tools to start their own small businesses on completion of their courses."

Some 200 youths will be recruited when the centre opens its doors on a date yet to be announced, this year. "Had it not been for the lack of technical equipment for the workshop, the institution could be oper-

ational now," says Mr. Charfare, adding: "This is probably one among a few religious centres to cater for multi-religious communities and atheists, in the country."

One of those involved in the development of this area is the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Stanley Oloitipiti, who was instrumental in the acquisition of the 10 acres on which the centre is sited.

Mr. Charfare recalls the hardships the centre has encountered, which sometimes caused the delay in completion. These included the high cost of transporting all the building material and equipment from Nairobi and the recent shortage of cement. He, however, pays tribute to his committee members, Hassan Mukadam, Haji Dualah and N. Kadry, for "their tireless efforts which have translated the dream into a reality."

But now that the hardest part of the task is done, some snags still remain to make the dream a solid reality. To help the union meet its recurrent expenditure on the centre, Mr. Charfare therefore appeals to wellwishers to send their donations to the association or to the centre manager, through P.O. Box 40003, Nairobi.

NYANZA LOAN DEFAULTERS OWE SHS. 84 MILLION

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

NYANZA Province leads in loans defaulting and has a staggering Shs. 84 million in outstanding loans, the Commissioner for Co-operatives, Mr. Alfrick K. Birgen, has said.

Mr. Birgen wondered whether the province had become a "grave where Government money was buried". He noted that the rate of loan repayment in the province was very poor.

Mr. Birgen was addressing more than 1,000 members of management committees of various co-operative societies and unions from Nyanza Province in Kisumu yesterday.

The Commissioner attributed poor loan repayment to mismanagement of co-operative societies and unions where, he said, most committee members were "corrupt".

Saying that farmers and members of the co-operative societies were suffering at the expense of corrupt union officials, Mr. Birgen warned he would not condone those who were ruining the societies.

He cited as example certain Kuseco officials who may travel from Kisumu to Nairobi and claim Shs. 20,000 each as travelling allowance.

The Commissioner declared a crackdown on corruption and mismanagement and warned that officials who will be found to have misappropriated co-operatives monies would be arrested and prosecuted as the by-laws of co-operative societies had been amended. "I know there are people among

you who have misappropriated societies' money. Go home and repay the money before you get into trouble," Mr. Birgen warned.

He pointed out that politics had eaten into the fabric of some co-operative societies and unions in some parts of Nyanza. He named Rachuonyo in South Nyanza and Uyoma in Siaya District as examples of such unions.

TREASURY, CBK TOLD TO EXPLAIN ILLS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

AN Assistant Minister for Works, Mr. M. O. S. Soba, has called on the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and the Central Bank to explain why the country is in a bad economic situation.

He said it was "good for *wananchi* to know why we are in this situation", and how the country would recover from the situation.

Mr. Soba, who was addressing a Press conference yesterday in his Nairobi office, said the Ministries and the Central Bank should tell the country "in simple language why we are in such a situation".

Terming the three institutions as "being connected with programming of the economy and money," Mr. Soba said: "I call on those in key positions in the Government to explain to *wananchi* about the situation the country is facing at the moment."

He said it was only fair for the public to know why the country was in the current economic situation.

Mr. Soba had called the Press conference to declare publicly his support, and that of Tana River North constituency, which he represents in Parliament, for President Daniel arap Moi's "tireless efforts in trying to help this country and its people in all development aspects".

Cautioning the public against condemning all Asians, Mr. Soba said: "Asians could be doing it (smuggling) in a big way, but I believe they are not alone. There are Arabs, Europeans and possibly some Africans."

The Assistant Minister called on all Kenyans to help President Moi stamp out corruption, nepotism, tribalism and any other social evils.

He said President Moi was committed to "the cause of all mankind". Mr. Soba said this nation would only benefit if everyone physically implemented the "Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity."

The Assistant Minister said, "it is no good to give lip-service" if people do not help in stamping out economic and social evils in society.

CSO: 4700/826

NJONJO WITH KANU YOUTHWINGERS IN NEW UNIFORMS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Photo Caption] The Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, pictured with Kikuyu constituency Kanu youth wingers after presenting them with uniforms yesterday. The Minister told the youth wingers not to confuse their work with that of the police. "Your work is to help the police especially when there are big KANU functions," he said. He called on them to spread out and educate wananchi on KANU policies.



The Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo, pictured with Kikuyu constituency Kanu youth wingers after presenting them with uniforms yesterday. The Minister told the youth wingers not to confuse their work with that of the police. "Your work is to help the police especially when there are big KANU functions," he said. He called on them to spread out and educate wananchi on KANU policies.

CSO: 4700/826

SUSPECT SMUGGLERS HELD IN CRACKDOWN

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

KANU youth wingers have arrested 19 people, most of them Ugandans, who were allegedly found smuggling 12 bags of maize and 13 bails of wheat flour.

The suspects were arrested at Liunda and Wichlun beaches on the shores of Lake Victoria during night raids earlier this week. The crackdown was led by Bondo chief Charles Adiedo.

The chief, who has since addressed a series of *barazas* along the beaches, warned those collaborating with the smugglers they would be severely dealt with when caught.

He urged the people to help the Government in the war against evils that might ruin Kenya's economy.

Meanwhile, a man suspected of having stolen fish nets has been beaten to death by an angry mob of fishermen at Warunda Beach in Siaya District.

•Filista and Wafuna Wamalwa, daughters of Japhet Obusera of Malakisi in Bungoma District, complained of stomachache and died on February 10, according to police reports.

Their bodies were removed to Bungoma Hospital Mortuary for post-mortem examination.

Patric Chesingsi, 11, and Nabwire Japhet who complained of the same problem were rushed to Bungoma Hospital and admitted in critical condition.

•Simon Kuria and Njoroge Kimotho were found in possession of 13 rolls of bhang, in Kirigu Village, Kabete.

Their mother, Milka Wanjiru Kibunja tried to bribe the officers with Shs. 800 to release her sons but was arrested and charged with corruption.

•A pedestrian was killed when a vehicle hit him along the Meru/Tigania road near Kianjai market.

The driver and his passengers were mobbed by an enraged crowd and sustained serious injuries. They have been admitted to Meru District Hospital.

CSO: 4700/826

OMAMO ENDORSES OLOITIPTIP

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

THE M.P. for Bondo, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, yesterday endorsed the recent remarks by the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip, regarding the dropping of senior Luo Ministers during general elections.

He blamed vicious propaganda machinery in Luoland for playing havoc with Ministers.

Mr. Omamo said it was true that senior Ministers from other Kenyan communities had also been dropped in general elections. "However, when it comes to Luoland, there is more to it than meets the eye."

He said at a Press conference at Parliament Buildings, Nairobi, that the recent reports in the local Press that the Luo had often lost prominent Government leaders due to ill advice from the community was only true in the sense that the propaganda machine poisoned the masses.

He said that between 1963

and 1969 the propaganda machine derailed a Luo Vice-President and a Minister for Information.

"In the 1969 general elections, the same machine swept aside all the sitting Luo M.P.s including two Ministers," he added.

"In 1974 the machine heat was turned on me and I lost to a Jaramogi Oginga Odinga protege. In the 1979 elections all the elected Luo Ministers were axed," Mr. Omamo said.

"In 1964 Mr. Odinga was picked up by the late President Kenyatta as Kenya's Vice-President but it did not take more than two years before a few Luoland propagandists succeeded in the game.

"Indeed, the Vice-President was advised not only to leave the Government, but also to form his own opposition party. The Luo masses merely followed the propagandists like sheep."

Mr. Omamo said the Luo got lost for 12 years till the Nyayo Government came forward to rescue them from the political wilderness.

"While in the chilling political doldrums, the Luo elite as well as the common man in the community suffered

with a lot of bitterness. Had it not been for the Nyayo Government which has put an end to victimisation and which is advocating fairplay in both the public and private sectors, maybe millions of the Luo would still be having bad dreams just because propagandists succeeded in persuading the Vice-President to rebel," Mr. Omamo said.

The role Mr. Odinga played in the past in leading or misleading the Luo by adopting a confrontational political stand has gone on record, he said, adding: "I leave all this to Kenya historians and many of them are still alive to analyse it for the benefit of the next generations."

Cautioning Luo leaders not to repeat the past political mistakes, Mr. Omamo advised the Luo to reject rumour-mongers and political day-dreamers because in a developing country such as Kenya, a head-on collision or parting company with the authority or the ruling party can delay the delivery of goods in Luoland and elsewhere.

Mr. Omamo said problems presented by the rumour-mongers in Luoland could only be solved by the Luo themselves.

NJUNO BLASTS ODINGA

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 28

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text]

MR. Odinga Odinga was yesterday asked not to use the statement made by Local Government Minister Mr. S. Oloitipitip on the Luo community as a vent to attack the Government on unemployment, low wages, and soaring food prices in the country.

In a Press statement, an Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Nahashon Njuno, said: "The mess that we are experiencing in the country is not of Kenya's making but a world-wide economic recession".

Mr. Njuno termed Mr. Odinga's statement as irrelevant in view of the fact that Mr. Oloitipitip's argument "was based on Luo participation in our national politics vis-a-vis other tribes' participation and Odinga should distinguish the argument from Kenya's national economic situation".

If Mr. Odinga wanted to defend himself on the issue, Mr. Njuno said, he should have restricted himself to the Minister's

argument "instead of provoking the people and the Government of Kenya".

"We do appreciate the role played by Mr. Odinga as a freedom-fighter and a person who fought for independence, and one for whom we have a very high regard. However, Mr. Odinga's past distinguished record should not be used to spoil

the good name of this country", Mr. Njuno said.

Mr. Njuno said: "Mr. Odinga should not use Mr. Oloitipitip's argument as a chance to attack the Government on unemployment, low wages, soaring food prices and food shortage."

adding that these problems were being faced all over the world and were not confined to Kenya.

He cited the United States which, he said, has a deficit budget while Russia was experiencing long food queues with one kilogramme of chicken costing KShs. 210 and meat Shs. 120 per kilogramme.

"There are high prices in China, especially for food and furniture, and the situation is frightening the Communist leadership in that country," he said.

Mr. Njuno asked Mr. Odinga what country he was comparing Kenya with. "For all we know," he said, "Kenya is better-off in its economy compared to many other African states."

He said the role of the multinationals in developing countries should be handled with care considering the availability of the resources in them.

He said the American market was "flooded with Japanese goods while there are many American companies in Paris, London and Bonn. This is the effect of free trade."

He hoped that "African countries, especially Kenya, would be able to start big companies in other African states and vice-

MOI SAID NOT TO SINGLE OUT ASIANS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Law Sees All As Equals"]

[Text]

THE speech by H.E. the President last week about hoarders and smugglers seems to have been widely misunderstood and misinterpreted, especially by foreign observers. This is borne out by a careful examination of the speech he delivered in Kiswahili.

It is apparent from that Kiswahili speech that the President never condemned Asians in general. The word *wengine* (others) among the community was an important qualification to the substantive speech, which would appear to have been lost in the course of the translation which was transmitted in English. This omission is regrettable, for it gives the impression that the Head of State has singled out a particular community in law enforcement, and this is not the case.

In still another qualification during the same speech, President Moi declared that all offenders, be they African, European or Asian, would be punished according to law. Obviously, the meaning of this phrase was that the normal process of the law would take its course.

However, most people — especially extremists at home and abroad — seem to have lost sight of this other qualification and started an unjustified and wholesale attack on the Asian community as a whole.

Let it be known that Kenya is one of the very few countries in the world where people of so many tribes and races live and work in harmony, despite the usual strains and stresses characteristic of any human society.

Since Mr. Moi assumed the Presidency in 1978, he has done so much to promote and enhance racial and tribal amity and the basic philosophy of multi-racialism. No one can challenge Mr. Moi's record either on tribal or racial grounds.

In this connection, let it be noted that Mr. Moi's government is committed to the welfare of all the people — irrespective of their tribe or race — who have made their homes here. Each one of them has

a peculiar characteristic and particular contribution to make for the welfare of Kenya. The Asian community in general is not exempted in this regard.

Two related aspects have been emphasised by the President during his entire political career. One is a commitment to follow constitutional principles in the course of managing affairs of society. This theme has been repeated by him and by those who support him in most of their public utterances.

The suggestion that the Government intends to flout constitutional principle is as absurd as it is incredible. It has been made by those prophets of doom who always look at the gloomy side of things in Africa. The Government of this country remains committed to the maintenance of constitutional rule.

A concomitant of this reasoning is that the Government views peoples of all races and tribes as being essentially equal before the law. There is no question of the law being applied differently in similar circumstances. All individuals constitute equal sources of claims on all departments of state. There is no question of inequality before the law. That is out of the question. The notion of this kind of discrimination is alien to our conception of the rule of law.

Commenting on the President's speech in our issue of February 8, 1982, we said there will be no Indians or Europeans or Africans in the course of the application of the law. There will be offenders — especially individuals who try to sabotage the smooth running of the economy.

There is widespread support for the view expressed by the President about such individuals and their collaborators. They are individual criminals in the first instance. Their racial origin is purely contingent.

It is important that all those people who care for the stability of this country will take the speech in question in its proper context and not quote it out of context and thus spread alarm and despondency. It is also important that the racists in our midst should be told to eschew stoking up the fires of hatred and instead work constructively for the welfare of Kenya.

JOINT ACTION AGAINST BORDER RAIDERS SOUGHT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 13 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

ARMED bandits who operate across the Kenya-Somali border are enemies of the two countries and must be attacked simultaneously from both sides, a border meeting between officials of Badhara District of Somalia and Lamu District of Kenya resolved recently.

The Somali delegation was led by Mr. Abdi Hassan, who is the area D.C., while the Kenya delegation was led by Lamu D.C. Mr. Ben Makosewe. The meeting was held at Kiunga. The two district delegations discussed matters of mutual interest between the two neighbouring districts.

Mr. Makosewe reiterated that Kenya respects international boundaries and upholds the charters of the O.A.U. and the

United Nations.

He called for frankness in the discussions as that was the only way to solve common problems around the border.

He said no government supports criminals and added that mutual operations against cattle rustlers was the only effective way of eliminating them.

The Lamu D.C. said that the rustlers were armed with dangerous weapons and were also engaged in poaching.

Mr. Hassan said that some of the weapons used by the rustlers were stolen from the Ethiopia and Somalia border.

He said that the same thugs were engaged in poaching and robbing of passenger vehicles.

The Somali D.C. disclosed that recently five rustlers were killed and others imprisoned while 200 rifles were recovered.

The two delegations agreed to advise fishermen to refrain from crossing the international water boundary.

CSO: 4700/826

PRESIDENT BLASTS ASIAN TRADERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi has blasted Asian businessmen for "involvement in almost all social evils in the country".

The President also cautioned traders against "hoarding and smuggling goods and currency from the country for the greed of money and selfishness".

Citing businessmen of Asian origin in particular, the President said:

"I am not discriminating against anybody but I am against people who are out to enrich themselves through false means.

"Instead of Indians using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins, Asians are ruining the country's economy by smuggling currency out of the country and even hoarding essential goods and selling them through the backdoors."

The President said: "From now on, anybody found hoarding or smuggling will be punished severely. If he is an Asian, he will be deported immediately regardless of whether he is a citizen or not, and if he is an African he will have his licence cancelled."

President Moi was addressing a delegation from Embu which called on him at State House, Nairobi, on Saturday.

Noting that the Government would not sit back and watch its economy being ruined by

greedy and selfish people, the President said: "We want Kenyans to get essential goods and not to be cheated."

President Moi wondered where African businessmen, who were issued with trading licences after non-Kenyans had been served with quit notices, had disappeared to.

"Some people say they evaporated, and yet all these shops on Biashara Street and parts of River Road had been given to Africans," the President said.

He added: "They were bought out by Asians and yet they are complaining in the streets that the Government is not doing anything to help them acquire businesses from non-Africans."

Touching on the attendance of Ministers to public meetings, the President said that in future all Ministers would be required to attend his meetings to answer questions concerning their Ministries.

He at the same time exhorted civil servants to implement development projects being initiated by the Government and refrain from delaying them.

"We shall be a laughing stock if we do not effectively use the aid extended to us," the President said.

He advised project implementors against adopting the "I will do that tomorrow" attitude when they were supposed to act promptly on the implementation of projects.

JUMA BOY HITS AT STRIKES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

COTU Secretary-General Juma Boy at the weekend expressed concern over the increased number of illegal strikes.

The Cotu boss said this was because of lack of industrial relations knowledge among a big number of shop-stewards in the country.

Mr. Boy said lack of industrial relations techniques had sparked off several illegal strikes, which were called by shop-stewards in certain industries after failing to reach an agreement with the employers.

"Some shopstewards call for wildcat strikes for fear of arguing with the employer because of incompetence to handle such an employer properly," he said.

Mr. Boy said the shopstewards' duty was to educate

the workers on the realities of their industry, and not to call for illegal strikes.

He said Cotu was determined to train union leaders, especially shopstewards, to ensure that this trend changed.

Mr. Boy said Cotu will be spending about Shs. 7 million annually to train union leaders at the Tom Mboya College in Kisumu.

He was closing a one-week seminar for shop-stewards of the Transport and Allied Workers' Union employed by the Kenya Bus Services, at the K.B.S. Training School, Eastleigh, in Nairobi.

Mr. Boy blasted employers who refuse to recognise popularly elected workers' leaders. He said this caused industrial strife.

Saying managers who only knew how to hire and fire should also be trained. Mr.

Boy said employers should be prepared to share out profits made by the workers. He observed, "workers who are well compensated have the urge to increase productivity".

• The proposed High Court injunction by the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) to stop the Nairobi City Council from implementing the new house rents will be filed in court anytime from today.

Disclosing that the Cotu injunction would be filed by the organisation's lawyers anytime from today, the Secretary-General of the workers' top body, Mr. Juma Boy, said Cotu was taking the issue "very seriously".

Mr. Boy said Cotu would not abandon the issue as it greatly affected the workers in the city.

The council's action demonstrated its lack of concern with the workers' plight, he said.

CSO: 4700/826

FRG COMPANY TO AID SET UP OF TRANSFORMER COMPANY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

THE visiting chairman of the German Development Company (DEG), Dr. Walter Scheel, said yesterday his company would provide Shs. 10 million towards the establishment of a transformer company in Kenya.

The company would also provide a further Shs. 4.5 million for the development of horticulture.

Dr. Scheel, who made an extensive tour of the Rift Valley Textiles Limited (Rivatex) at Eldoret in which his company has a 9.88 per cent shareholding, said a loan of Shs. 18 million would be provided to the Development Finance Company of Kenya (D.F.C.K.).

The finance would be released in the "next three months."

Dr. Scheel was accompanied by the German Ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Alfred Kuehn, the Kenya Ambassador to West Germany, Mr. J. B. K. Mwaura, and several top officials from

DEG and the Ministry of Industry.

He was conducted on a tour of the factory by the Rivatex Chairman, Mr. P. M. Wamara, who is also the Executive Director of I.C.D.C., the company chief executive, Mr. Thomas Ihere, and the mill manager, Mr. J. Clements.

Dr. Scheel yesterday morning paid a courtesy call on the Minister for Constitutional and Home Affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo.

Dr. Scheel, who is on a second visit to Kenya — the first was in 1966 when he had held co-operation talks with the late President Jomo Kenyatta — was accompanied by the Federal Republic of Germany Ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Kuehn, and the Managing Director of DEG, Dr. Lohmann.

Welcoming Dr. Scheel, Mr. Njonjo said the warm relations between Kenya and Germany started through the initiatives of Dr. Scheel. He said DEG was doing a good job.

CSO: 4700/826

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS CONDEMNED BY DO

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

PEOPLE who still practised witchcraft have been warned of legal action which will be taken against them.

The D.O. for Kinango in Kwale District, Mr. Mohamed Rashid, said the Government had all along advised people to discard such practices so they could work on development projects.

The D.O. was commenting on an incident in which some people, after suspecting a man of practising witchcraft, allegedly called another person to remove charms from the suspect by urinating on him.

Mr. Rashid said there were many such cases in the district.

He cautioned "wananchi" in the area against such acts, adding that they should not believe

were people with supernatural powers to remove charms.

He said gatherings called to remove charms from suspects were unlawful because they may result in a breach of the peace.

"Wananchi" must be left to go about their daily business without fear or disturbance, the D.O. said.

Meanwhile, a person suspected of having called another person to remove charms from a witchcraft suspect has been arrested by police at Kinango in Kwale, and charged with "accusing a person of practising witchcraft contrary to the Witchcraft Act".

The man has denied the charge. Hearing has been fixed for May this year.

— K.N.A.

CSO: 4700/826

NATION TO PLAY ROLE IN DELHI TEA CONFERENCE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

KENYA is expected to play a decisive role at next week's tea exporters conference in New Delhi.

Trade sources in London said they would largely turn to positions adopted by India, Sri Lanka and Kenya. Output by other African producers, including Zimbabwe, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Burundi was relatively insignificant and their views would carry less weight.

Africa in this respect would be represented by Kenya, the continent's largest producer, whose blending tea have always commanded top prices.

The sources said the Delhi meeting was likely to endorse a draft framework for an international tea agreement prepared by U.N.C.T.A.D. and the F.A.O.

"The prospects for an international agreement providing for a global export system are now pretty good. The fact is that the general economic position and the fall in tea prices have encouraged producing countries to accept a formula which would help stabilise prices and give both exporters and importers a fair deal", the sources said.

The formula would need to be endorsed by the consumer countries, Britain, the largest market, other E.E.C. states and America.

Both sides are due to meet in Geneva on May 8, when the Unctad inter-governmental group of tea experts will discuss the blueprint expected to emerge from the Delhi conference.

Any international quota allocation would take account of present and tea countries, where millions had been invested in large scale and small-holder productions.

COTU WARNED NOT TO INCITE TENANTS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

COTU and other parties have been urged not to incite tenants over the recent rent increases by Nairobi City Council.

The call was made by two Nairobi councillors who are officials of Cotu. Coun. J. M. Wangoru (Cotu Deputy Treasurer-General) and Coun. J. A. Ogendo (member of Cotu's Executive Board).

In a signed statement, the two Cotu officials said council rents were still very low compared to what private landlords were charging.

Coun. Wangoru and Coun. Ogendo also called on landlords not to charge rents which exceeded the current market value.

Their statement said: "We wish to appeal to our colleagues in Cotu and those interested in the welfare of wananchi to treat the rent increases by the City Council with understanding.

Being members of Cotu and councillors of the City Council, we are aware and appreciate the efforts made by the Mayor and the council, and their concern to help the residents of the city.

These efforts are ably demonstrated by the reductions made

by the council when considering proposals by the council's Working Party, which were considered high.

For example, in Madaraka Estate the proposed rent increase was to Shs. 1,600, but was reduced to Shs. 1,000; Shauri Moyo Shs. 250 but reduced to Shs. 120. In estates such as Pumwani, the tenants should appreciate the council's efforts as they were paying Shs. 16 while the council provided them with free water.

This is a typical example where the council not only subsidised the rents, but paid them by giving free housing. The rents in such cases have been increased to Shs. 70, with free water, by the council. The council has kept the doors open to see in which way it can further help residents.

Instead of inciting tenants, it would be beneficial to those concerned, including Cotu, the council and tenants, if consultations were made to find solutions amicably and with understanding, without spoiling existing goodwill.

To our knowledge we are not aware of any Cotu meeting which has met and resolved to sue the council over the new rents. People should avoid politics and let us resolve our affairs cordially. We also appeal to private landlords not to increase the already existing market value rents.

COTU IN BID TO STOP NEW RENTS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 5 Feb 82 pp 1, 32

[Text]

COTU said yesterday it was going to file an injunction in the High Court to restrain Nairobi City Council from implementing its recent rent increases.

Cotu's Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Jacob Ochino, said in a statement issued in Mombasa yesterday that attempts by the organisation to meet the Minister for Local Government, Mr. S. Oloitipiti, over the issue had proved fruitless.

"Consequently, Cotu is left with no alternative except to file an injunction in the High Court against the City Council of Nairobi. This is to be done irrespective of the talk that the council may reconsider the increases," said Mr. Ochino. He said that Cotu had instructed its lawyers to file the injunction.

Meanwhile, Nairobi Town Clerk Mr. George Wanjie said the council was not reviewing the new rents and rates with a view to reducing them as claimed by "The Nation" yesterday.

Mr. Wanjie said: "Tenants should continue paying the revised rents as approved by the council on January 29... the council is not going back".

He added: "Our working committee (composed of council senior officers) which worked on the rents and other charges proposed higher rates, but the council decided to lower them. We made very conservative increases and we were in fact very fair".

Mr. Wanjie said council houses were being rented very cheaply compared to the current market price.

"We considered rents on locality. We took a lot of pains, and did not just wake up and set a figure".

The Town Clerk continued: "Take Joseph Kangehe Estate for example. The current market rent for a three-bedroomed house is about Shs. 2,400. Our working committee had recommended we increase rent from Shs. 800 to Shs. 2,000, but we decided to reduce to Shs. 1,500".

On claims that the lower income group of tenants would suffer most following the revised rents, Mr. Wanjie said: "Most of these people do not pay for water. The monthly rents are inclusive of water, and I don't see how they will suffer".

He said that even landlords of shanty villages such as Mathare Valley charged more than the council.

On a suggestion by some Nairobi M.P.s, workers and some tenants that the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Oloitipiti, should not approve the new rents, Mr. Wanjie said rents were not subject to ministerial approval in accordance with Section 177 of the Local Government Act.

FARMERS SAID TO HOARD COTTON

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

OUT OF the 2.2 million kg. of seed cotton yield expected from the Tana Irrigation Scheme near Hola only 1.5 million kg. was delivered to the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board last season.

Farmers at the scheme are allegedly hoarding about 700,000 kg. of the crop in their homes in anticipation that the National Irrigation Board (NIB) would buy it in cash. A big part of the crop, however, remains in the farms unpicked.

Some farmers at the scheme are ferrying picked cotton down the River Tana where they conspire with other people who sell the crop to avoid deduction of credit facilities provided by the N.I.B.

The Cotton Seed and Marketing Board and the N.I.B. have instructed their agents, the Hola Co-operative Society, to stop buying the crop.

This was revealed in Hola earlier in the week at an emergency meeting convened and chaired by the Tana River District Commissioner, Mr. Mbuo Waganaga.

The N.I.B. Chief Agriculturalist Mr. Gitonga and the seed board's chief accountant Mr. Oigo, flew in from Nairobi to attend the meeting when farmers had threatened to down their tools in protest over the total deduction of credit facilities and delayed payments.

The meeting noted that failure to buy the crop would result in a big loss to the farmers and the country.

The D.C. said it would be unfair to victimise all farmers by not buying their cotton.

He called on the Ministry of Agriculture and the N.I.B. experts to identify mixed up cotton and buy the pure crop.

KENYA FACES SERIOUS MILK SHORTAGE, SAYS MINISTER

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

KENYA is currently suffering a serious shortage of milk, Livestock Development Minister, Dr. Mukasa Mango said yesterday.

Dr. Mango said efforts were being made to promote milk production to a level where deliveries to the processing industry would be sufficient to meet the commercial demand plus the added requirements of the school milk programme launched in 1979.

He warned against the danger of importing milk from overseas, saying "this would drain our foreign exchange reserves".

It is estimated that a production growth rate of 9 per cent per annum will be required to gradually reduce the milk deficit and reach self-sufficiency by 1987/88, Dr. Mango said.

He was speaking during the official opening of a one-day seminar on cooling and milking equipment organised by Animatics Ltd., at a Nairobi hotel.

He was introduced to the participants by the managing director of the company, Mr. J. L. M. Goodwin.

Dr. Mango observed: "We

have dairy problems like poor collection system of evening milk, wastage of milk due to lack of coolers and distances from collection centres."

He said "Sixty per cent of the milk is retained on the farms for house-hold consumption and for calf feeding while the balance is marketed through the organised channels."

A considerable amount of milk is not collected because of poor infrastructure and lack of marketing facilities, he said.

More milk must be collected from small-scale producers who presently have limited outlets, the Minister said.

He noted that Finland has granted the Kenya Government Shs. 20.7 million to be used in rural dairy development in Meru District.

"Owing to the high cost of transportation of surplus milk from Meru to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries (K.C.C.) depot in Kiganjo and lack of adequate processing facilities in Meru, it is considered viable to establish a rural dairy plant to cater for the milk demand in Meru district, and especially for the school milk programme", he said.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR MORE FOOD PRODUCTION

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

PRESIDENT Daniel arap Moi yesterday emphasised the importance of increasing food production in order to alleviate food shortages and their associated hardships.

President Moi said it was recognised that "feeding the people by securing the greatest possible degree of self-sufficiency in all basic supplies, is one of the most fundamental task of any administration".

President Moi, who was opening this year's two-day Kericho agricultural show at Kericho town, pointed out that the Government introduced and was now implementing the National Food Policy.

He said the National Food Policy should be regarded and should be used as "yet another stepping stone towards intensive rural development" which had always been the most critical single development objective.

In recent times, President Moi said, the Government ministries had published various detailed blueprints and had sponsored some practical workshops, all aimed at the rapid enhancement of country-wide food production.

President Moi said there must be understanding of the need to ensure that the increase in population is at a rate that can be sustained not only by individual families, but also within the limits of social services that can be provided by the state.

The President said under the umbrella of the National Food Policy will be improved techniques in production as well as marketing and storage.

Applied scientific research would have a vital function and extension officers would be expected to do much more in guiding and inspiring producers within this great country-wide enterprise, President Moi said.

The President said Kericho District enjoyed excellent growing conditions but nobody could pretend that output had reached its full potential.

Saying that growth conditions were favourable in the higher altitudes of the district for crops such as cereals, potatoes and pyrethrum, President Moi said he had been informed there was a record planting of cereals last year with 600,000 bags of maize and 45,000 bags of wheat expected to be delivered.

The President noted that farmers in the area were advanced Shs. 6 million under the new seasonal credit scheme.

He appealed to producers to repay such loans promptly so that the funds could be kept in constant circulation.

He noted that large-scale company tea production had now extended to about 12,000 hectares. "Alongside this, the small-scale tea projects covers about 7,000 hectares," he said, and added that small holders had earned about Shs. 45 million last year.

President Moi hoped there would be more emphasis in future on the many kinds of vegetables and fruits that could thrive in that area.

Saying sugar had great prospects in the zone, the President said the Ministry concerned was aware of the present lack of crushing facilities.

•President Moi yesterday at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with Mr. Kaarle Pentti, the chairman of Lemminkäinen, a Finnish company which is currently building the Mau Summit-Kisumu Road.

Mr. Pentti was accompanied by the company's vice-president, Mr. Tuukka Kera- vuori, the resident manager, Mr. Lauri Palojarvi and the finance manager, Mr. Heikki Allaika.

President Moi ordered the Ndorobo to move out of the forest to other areas and live like other people.

BUNGOMA TO GROW NON-IRRIGATED RICE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Lake Basin Development Authority has identified a potential 1,500 hectares suitable for non-irrigated rice growing in Bungoma, Busia and South Nyanza Districts.

Disclosing this, the managing director of the Lake Basin Development Authority, Professor David Wasawo, said production of the crop had already started in some of the potential areas and a series of inservice courses had been conducted for agricultural personnel.

Professor Wasawo, who was addressing a West German delegation which had called on him, added that the Lake Basin had a potential area of 10,000 hectares for rain-fed rice growing. He said much attention was being focussed on non-irrigated rice growing because it was cheaper than irrigated rice growing.

He said the Authority was doing all it could to mobilise and assist the local communities in development activities which could improve their living standards.

He said after carrying out intensive feasibility studies, the Authority had disclosed that the area had great potential for nearly all species of cash and food crops, livestock, poultry and horticultural agriculture. There was also potential for brick and tile manufacturing, he said.

Professor Wasawo told the delegation the Government was spending a lot of money on feasibility studies. The German team was led by Dr. R. W. Preuss who is the German's Director of Africa Department in the Ministry of Economic Co-Operation.

Meanwhile, the Government, through the National Irrigation Board, has allocated Bungoma District with 30 irrigation settlement scheme plots at Bura.

Bungoma D.C., Mr. Peter Matui has urgently asked landless people in the district, who are willing to go to Coast Province, to submit their applications to reach his office not later than February 19 for selection and subsequent submission to Nairobi on February 22.

Mr. Matui said such tenants must be male household heads aged between 25 and 45 years, physically and medically fit and able to work on land.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED YET ON GASOHOL BLENDING

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Feb 82 pp 1, 24

[Text]

THE Kenya Pipeline Company has not reached an agreement with the Kenya Chemical Food Corporation for the KPC to be blending alcohol with gasoline.

The denial was made yesterday by the KPC managing director, Mr. W. N. Mboti, reacting to an advertisement in yesterday's "Standard" which claimed the two had reached an agreement.

Mr. Mboti said in a statement: "I noted with concern the statement issued by the Kenya Chemical Food Corporation appearing in the "Standard" of February 2, 1982, to the effect that an agreement has been reached between KCFC and the Kenya Pipeline Company for the purpose of blending alcohol with gasoline.

I wish to state that no such agreement has been entered into. However, for some time now, the Kenya Pipeline Company has been urging alcohol manufacturers to enter into an agreement for alcohol/gasoline blending without any success.

Without such agreement, the Kenya Pipeline Company has no basis of investing in the establishment of the necessary

blending facilities. The Kenya Pipeline Company would like to urge alcohol manufacturers to come forward and sign that agreement to enable the Kenya Pipeline Company to establish the required facilities."

Meanwhile, three Madhvani brothers, Mr. P. M. Madhvani, Mr. S. M. Madhvani and Mr. Mayur M. Madhvani, said yesterday the Madhvani Group was not involved in any way with the Agro-chemical project at Kisumu, or the Polyester Fibre Project at Nanyuki.

They said in a statement signed by the three of them: "The Madhvani Brothers, sons of the late Muljibhai P. Madhvani, who was the founder of the internationally renowned Madhvani Group, would like to clarify and vehemently deny the advertiser's announcement as appearing in the 'Standard' newspaper dated 2nd February, 1982, on page 18 and 19, stating that the Madhvani Group is involved with the Kenya Chemical and Food Corporation currently responsible for the establishment of its power alcohol project at Kisumu, Kenya.

"It is believed by the Madhvani Group that the companies by the name of Advait International and Chemfood Investment Corporation are investors in the Kisumu power alcohol

project. These companies are not known to the Madhvani Group as implied in the Advertiser's announcement.

"Advait International and Chemfood Investment Corporation are in no way connected with the Madhvani Group, which is well known throughout East Africa and is known for its industrial activities in many diversified projects throughout the country.

"Further the Group would also like to take this opportunity to clarify that it is not involved in any way with the Kenya Fibre Corporation project which is a polyester fibre plant currently being established in Nanyuki, Kenya.

"It is also perturbing to note that the media is in fact confused about the Madhvani Group having been given back their assets in Uganda. This is not the case and the Madhvani Group is confident that the Government of Uganda will as per its stated policy hand back the assets to their rightful owners very soon.

"Currently the Kakira Sugar Works, which belongs to the Group, is being run by Mrs. Meena Madhvani and her son Mr. Nitin Madhvani, through a separate company registered in Panama, known as Madhvani International.

'CONSUMERS NEEDS IN PHARMACEUTICALS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED'

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

THE interests of the directors have to be equated with those of the consumers in a pharmaceutical company regarding the products it researches and promotes.

This was said in reply to a long-standing criticism of multinational pharmaceutical companies who concentrate their research activities on medicines for the more common diseases while neglecting the rare diseases for which a large market is non-existent.

The reply came from Mr. G. Potter, the Glaxo's Group Public Relations Officer of Glaxo East Africa Ltd., which has manufacturing units in about 50 countries.

The company, which has a large manufacturing unit in Nairobi, also manufactures infant foods in addition to promoting drugs.

Mr Potter said his firm maintained some medicines for specialised illnesses on its "portfolio," even though these were not economically viable.

Against the sound judgement of our accountants on financial grounds, we will market drugs for which demand is very slight, because we feel we have a social responsibility, he added.

He said the firm's policy was to accord the maximum responsibility to its local units. In this respect, the Kenyan company was producing a large percentage of its products locally, as was the case with most multi-nationals.

When questioned about the current controversy about the promotion of infant foods in third world countries to the detriment of health, Mr. Potter said that in a bid to promote sales, some multi-national companies dressed their sales staff

as nurses to give the impression that infant foods were healthier than mother's milk.

"Breast is best" and "Tit is it" were the two slogans his company believed in. This meant that the company promoted mother's milk as the first choice but there were many cases where the doctors advised on tinned milk.

That's when the tinned infant food comes in.

He said it was not possible to use these products where the water was not pure.

BRIEFS

MINERS RAP FOREIGN LICENSING--Local miners have appealed for more protection from the Government so that they can stay in business. The appeal was made earlier in the week by the chairman of the Kenya African Miners Association, Mr John Gitonga Kihara. Mr Gitonga told a Press conference in Thika as a result of that African miners faced uncertainly the licensing of foreign miners. He was specifically referring to an allegedly newly licenced foreign mining company known as Trinket D'Or Limited. He called on the Government to cancel the licence of that company immediately. Mr Gitonga claimed the company licenced to prospect mines in Tsavo area under a special licence signed by the Commissioner of Geology and Mines, Mr. Collins Ochieng Owayo. He said a new company to prospect for minerals in the Tsavo area was not needed since African miners have been doing so in the past 10 years. African miners have successfully prospected minerals in 49 square kilometre area in Tsavo, he said. Mr Gitonga said the licencing of the company was a complete sellout and amounted to exploitation of African miners. Mr Owayo has refuted the allegations that he had authorised a new company to operate in an area where Africans were already prospecting. The Commissioner said that the licence displayed by the miners association was bogus and was not issued by his office.--K.N.A. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Feb 82 p 5]

BANANA PRICES--The Government has been urged to look into the marketing system of bananas in the country with a view to standardising the commodity's prices. Coun. Dishon Mwabashi Lukeweni of Taita/Taveta central ward has said this, noting that banana growers had for a long time been exploited by traders because pricing of bananas was based purely on guesswork. Very often the retail prices were too high compared with producer prices, Coun. Lukeweni said. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 p 9]

BIG FISH HARVEST--Fish production in 1980 was estimated at 51,000 tonnes and earned fishermen more than Shs. 94 million, the Director of Fisheries, Mr Odero, said. Opening a one-week fishermen co-operative societies leaders' seminar at Ahero in Kisumu District, Mr Odero said the 31,000 tonnes caught from Lake Victor Victoria represented about 59 percent of the total national fish product. Lake Victoria fishermen earned Shs. 58 million during the year under review. The World Bank had given Kenya Shs. 100 million to be spent on fisheries through cooperative societies and Shs. two million had been set aside as loans to fishermen. The money would be spent on the improvement of fishing methods, preservation and marketing. Mr Odero said lack of proper refrigeration facilities forced the fishermen to sell their catch at low prices for fear that it would go bad. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Feb 82 p 8]

MORE PATROL BOATS WANTED--The Customs Department has been asked to supply patrol boats to monitor movements of vehicles along the coast. The request was made by the Acting Kilifi D.C. Mr John Gakuo, to the Commissioner General of Customs, Mr Philip Ndibo, who had called on the D.C. Mr Gakuo said lack of patrol boats made it difficult for customs officials to tax vehicles or control smuggling along the coast effectively. A K.N.A. survey showed that the boats left operating after the collapse of the E.A. Community were now grounded due to lack of spare parts. Meanwhile the chief of Mtwapa, Mr Harrison Chipa, has said 64 farmers had been selected to experiment with the growing of new type of rice at Dutani. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 p 9]

MANUAL LABOR SHUNNED--The agricultural industry in Coast Province continued to experience an acute shortage of labour last year due to the unwillingness by school-leavers to take up jobs in plantations. According to an annual report just released by the Coast Provincial Labour Officer, Mr E.W. Ngare, the Ministry found it difficult to assist in filling the various vacancies in the plantations, especially with regard to cane and sisal cutting and general labour. Mr Ngare said it was sad that various large-scale plantations had shortages of labour at a time when the country was experiencing a high rate of unemployment. Mr Ngare said during the year under review, a total of 3,015 job-seekers in various categories were registered. He added that the majority were school-leavers who had gone into the urban centres looking for white-collar employment. Most of these job seekers were selective and preferred white-collar jobs. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 8 Feb 82 p 9]

TALKS ON TRADE TIES--The Argentinian Secretary of State for International Trade Relations, Dr A. Esposito, is due to arrive in Nairobi for trade talks this weekend. Discussions will centre on joint-ventures especially for food processing units and turnkey project for the building of grain silos. The commercial attache in the Argentinian commercial office in Nairobi, Mr Luis Mendizabal, said that plans may also be formulated for a Kenyan trade delegation to visit Argentina. He said Argentina had already sold some tea machinery to Kenya and purchased some Kenyan coffee. The coffee consignment was valued at more than Shs. 1 million and there was scope for increasing the value of coffee sold to Argentina. Mr Mendizabal said plans were underway to appoint Kenyan agents for Argentinian products. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 p 8]

KANU BRANCH RAPS ODINGA--The Uasin Gishu District Kanu branch has criticised a former Vice-President, Mr Oginga Odinga, for attacking the Government in the Press recently. The branch chairman, Coun. Lebo Sigilai, said at the weekend that it was unfortunate for Mr Odinga to chose to make such a statement at a time when the OAU mini-summit was being held in Nairobi. He said the statement was malicious and was aimed at discrediting Kenya at a time when the whole world was watching President Daniel arap Moi solve problems facing Africa. The branch called on Mr Odinga to make an unconditional apology to the Government and the ruling party for his irresponsible statement. The branch also called on Mr Odinga to leave the elected leaders alone and to keep out of national politics as he was not an elected representative of the wananchi. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Feb 82 p 2]

TRAFFIC POLICE REORGANISED--The Commissioner of Police, Mr Ben Gethi, has re-organised traffic police operations in a bid to curb abuse of power by some unscrupulous junior police officers seeking personal gains. The new measure would also spare motorists from unnecessary bother by the few ill-intentioned officers, a high-ranking police officer told The Standard yesterday. The re-organisation has been in operation for about a month, he said. Traffic police are required to stop vehicles for random inspection only under the command of a senior police officer not below the rank of an inspector on all highways throughout the country. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Feb 82 p 2]

KENYANS TRAIN IN PAKISTAN--The Pakistani Government is training Kenyans in banking, aviation, medicine, and railway engineering, the Pakistan Ambassador, Mr N.A. Ashraff, said yesterday when he paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Labour, Mr Titus Mbathi, in his office. He said Pakistan is willing to offer further training opportunities to the Kenya Industrial Estates in small-scale industries. The envoy said developing countries should be self-reliant in food production.--K.N.A. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Feb 82 p 5]

FRENCH TIES STRENGTHENED--The four-day sixth session of the Franco-Kenyan joint commission for cultural, scientific and technical co-operation has been concluded in Nairobi, with an agreement to foster closer co-operation between the two countries. This co-operation should be enhanced through teaching of French in secondary schools, the Nairobi University and Kenyatta University College and the Kenya Institute of Administration, the delegations agreed." Advanced technology (aeronautics, remote-sensing, computer science, meteorology, new sources of energy), co-operation will increase. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Feb 82 p 2]

STRIKE AVERTED--A collective agreement was signed yesterday by representatives of 4,200 unionisable employees of the University of Nairobi and the institution (University) thus averting a threatened strike which was to take place tomorrow. The threat was issued last month following a deadlock in a meeting between the two parties. Covered under the agreement are terms of service for the staff in grades I-IV and housing allowance to be referred to the industrial court for grades I and II. The effective date for the agreement was backdated to

October 1, 1980. The signing ceremony was attended by union officials who included the Secretary-General, Mr Duncan Mugo, while the University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Prof Joseph Maina Mungai and Kenyatta University's Registrar Mr Lawrence Mungai and other university officials. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 3 Feb 82 p 3]

CANADIAN BOOST FOR RAILWAYS--Canada is to provide Kenya with a two million dollar credit to be used in the purchase of locomotive spare parts for the Kenya Railways Corporation. Funds for the credit will be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) This was announced at a Press conference in Nairobi by the Canadian Minister for Trade. Mr Edward Lumley, following talks with the Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Henry Kosgey. Mr Lumley, who left for Zimbabwe yesterday morning at the head of a high-powered delegation also held talks with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Industry and Energy. The Canadian Minister also confirmed that major support for the maintenance and expansion of rural road networks was under discussion with C.I.D.A. Mr Lumley disclosed that he had concluded discussions with the Minister for Energy, Mr John Okwanyo, regarding the oil storage project in Mombasa. He said Lavalin International, a Canadian firm, had been awarded to build the project, subject to the finalisation of the local cost financing. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 12 Feb 82 p 3]

DANE JAILED--A Danish national who could not raise a fine of Shs. 2,500 imposed on him last year for being in Kenya illegally was yesterday jailed for three months. Before a Nairobi Senior Resident Magistrate, Mr P.N. Tank, was Ole Asger Hansen, an engineer, who admitted that on October 7, 1981 in Nairobi he was unlawfully present in Kenya contrary to the Immigration Act. When Hansen appeared before the same magistrate in November, he was fined Shs. 2,500 for being in Kenya illegally and given three days to pay the fine. But he never raised the fine and was arrested. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/826

MOZAMBIQUE

INDIAN AMBASSADOR REVIEWS COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Report on interview with Gurdip Bedi, Indian ambassador to Mozambique, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "Political relations between the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and India are very good, and there are projects for increased cooperation that will, in the future, even further strengthen the unity which we desire between our two countries," Gurdip Bedi, Indian ambassador in Maputo, declared to NOTICIAS.

"We want to cooperate with Africa. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has already traveled to several African countries and there is a possibility that she will come to Mozambique, although no date has been set," said the Indian diplomat.

Accords With Mozambique

We asked Ambassador Bedi to tell us about existing cooperation with the RPM. It has in fact been growing, especially after 1976, when a scientific, technical and economic cooperation accord was signed, which was implemented with the arrival of several Indian technicians in our country.

There are currently about 50 Indian technicians serving with the CFM (Mozambique Railways). Their principal function is technical assistance and they are scattered over various parts of the country, specifically Maputo, Beira and Lichinga.

The Ministry of Public Works and Highways is also benefiting from the cooperation of Indian technicians and engineers specializing in highway maintenance, machinery and construction, according to the ambassador.

In the tea industry, Indian specialists are applying their technology to the entire production process; India is one of the world's major tea producers.

We have Indian technicians specializing in several branches of medicine, serving primarily in zones in the interior.

An agreement for commercial credit of about \$15 million was signed in India in 1981, during a visit by Prakash Ratical, minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique. According to the agreement, the RPM may use this credit to acquire what it needs in India.

"India is interested in trade with the RPM, and we can import cashew nuts, cement, coal, sisal and mineral products from your country," the ambassador added.

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CSO: 4742/202

WHITE COLLAR ABSENTEEISM FROM FEIGNED ILLNESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Abel Faife: "Illness of Illnesses"]

[Text] I was chatting with a friend the other day, and he told me he had a neighbor who is a hypochondriac. Of perfectly sound mind and apparently healthy, this neighbor spends his life taking tonics, pills, tablets and other ingredients touted on their packaging as the cure for one or another ailment that he claims to suffer from.

My friend assured me that this man has an iron constitution. In the privacy of his own home he doesn't even complain of any illness, but as soon as he leaves home he moans and groans and tells half the world about his constant ill health. The funniest part is that his ailments change from one day to the next, leading one to believe he has forgotten what ailment he announced the night before.

His story reminded me of the type of sickness that we see daily in one or another service; these are not exactly the ailments that suddenly attack a person, so that immediate arrangements are made to take him to the emergency room, but rather the kind of ailment that can be called "official," that is, it can be entered on the work register.

No one has seven lives, and our story of neuralgia today and flu tomorrow could apply to anyone, but if we were to take a survey of the registers of government services, companies and other agencies or even here at the newspaper, we would be astonished at the large number of patients "admitted" there, and--a curious thing--we would find that generally it is always the same individuals who enjoy the luxury of systematically "falling ill."

Another curious thing: this kind of endemic affects a particular group, almost as a rule. It is not the workers who suffer from it--contrary to logic, since the worker generally exerts more effort. Rather, it is a certain class of employees in government offices and related agencies (where the work will always be there to do because government work is never-ending), from telephone operators to secretaries, cashiers, office boys, etc.

There is a good cover and a fertile field for the development of ailments of this kind; a person has only to say he is "sick," and no one except the doctor at the hospital can ascertain whether it is true.

May the doctors forgive me, but in some cases not even a physician can refute it when someone comes to him and says he has a pain here, a cramp there.

I knew a man who bragged that he took advantage of this limitation of science to fool everyone.

He said that all of us carry the malaria virus in our bodies, in a latent state. So any time he was tired of working he stayed at home, and in the evening he went to the emergency room complaining of malaria. They would do a blood test and it would always come back "positive." They gave him "rezoquina" and aspirin--which he would keep at home--and gave him a slip which he would present at the office. Who could doubt his word?

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CSO: 4742/202

MOZAMBIQUE

POLICE NO LONGER ARMED WITH CLUBS: CAUSE OF PRIDE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Commentary by Migueis Lopes Junior]

[Excerpts] "They say people don't respect the police because they don't use billy clubs any more," one of the NOTICIAS drivers remarked the other day as he was giving me a ride.

On the other side of the street, on the sidewalk, was the reason for the comment.

A crowd of pedestrians was trying to attack two sneak thieves who had been caught red-handed and arrested by two uniformed officers of the PPM [Mozambican People's Police], who were attempting to take them to the nearest station.

I have already traveled on assignment to enough countries to be able to say with some assurance that I have rarely or almost never seen something that is an everyday sight here: a policeman without a club.

In Lagos, Nigeria, the emblem of one of the city's police units is in fact a white billy club--with two flaming red wings.

Hence I see this "difference" as one of the many reasons for pride in being a native of this country and taking part in this revolution.

In Mozambique, taking away the policeman's club was an (apparently) small measure which reflected an enormous political respect for the people--and reflected the correct perception of the repressive nature of that instrument.

Based also on my own experience, I can say that, in all the years I lived under colonial rule in Mozambique, I never saw a white man taking the blows of the "chanfalo" ["the old rusty sword"], as it was called by the sadly notorious gray-uniformed police "imported" from Portugal near the end of the colonial era.

An instrument of class oppression, the billy club was applied (liberally, it may be said in passing), along with the "chanfalo," in the most blatant and shameless display of racial discrimination.

To consolidate the political unity between the people and the police whose duty it is to defend and protect the people is to reinforce the meaning of this revolutionary measure that enables us to say with pride that we live in a country where the police do not use billy clubs.

AIR TRANSPORT COMPANY ACTIVITIES IN 1981 REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by A. Siteo]

[Text] TTA (Air Transport and Operations Company) carried about 30,000 passengers in 1981, serving 30 locations in the north and south of the country, TTA director Fernando Natividade told NOTICIAS. "This year we plan to double our transport figures," he added. To this end, the firm expects to acquire four turboprop planes this year to expand its transport capacity.

According to Commander Natividade, although the company surpassed the quotas set for last year by about 10,000 passengers, this is not good enough, both in terms of the tasks defined for the firm in the transport area and in view of the fact that, with more planes, it could have carried more passengers.

"For this reason, TTA hopes to acquire four Islander jets this year. This would expand the company's air transport capacity to meet the country's needs in this area," he added.

Also among the acquisitions planned for this year, an eight-passenger jet plane, acquired from British Aerospace, is expected to arrive in July.

"This plane, capable of intercontinental flight, is a working plane which can not only provide rapid transportation for high officials of our country but can also insure a faster means of communication between the member countries of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]," the TTA director pointed out.

The purchase contract for this plane, which costs over 3 million pounds sterling (about 200 million meticals), includes spare parts to maintain the plane for 2 years.

"To guarantee this maintenance, in terms of personnel, a group of four mechanics and two pilots will leave soon for England to attend a training course," the director reported.

Activities in 1981, Prospects for 1982

Last year TTA rehabilitated 37 planes, going from 8 operating planes to 45.

"This was the result of great efforts undertaken by the company, from hiring foreign technicians to an inventory of existing spare parts, organization of maintenance and planning, improvement in labor relations in the company, and the efforts of all the workers," Natividade said.

TTA conducted various activities in support to agriculture last year. It participated successfully in a campaign against the tse-tse fly in Botswana, where it fumigated a 2,600 hectare area with satisfactory results, winning praise from authorities connected with the campaign and a guarantee of another contract this year.

TTA also took part in the campaign against sparrows in Chokwe and Tanzania. In the first case, it meant a savings of about 10,000 contos in foreign exchange. The successful operation against sparrows, both in Chokwe and Tanzania, led the FAO, the UN agency for agriculture, to invite TTA to compete with other countries for a contract to combat sparrows in Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, Niger and other countries.

"To meet this large responsibility, we are thinking of acquiring 4 more planes for aerial agricultural operation,, expanding the fleet to 24 planes," said Commander Natividade.

According to the commander, some sectors of the company are still disorganized, basically because of the anarchical situation that existed in the defunct enterprises from which TTA was formed.

Other problems the company was faced with last year included the limited number of employees--270 for 65 planes--and the lack of a solid political structure.

Regarding TTA's future goals, Natividade said that his company would like to relieve the country soon of the foreign exchange burden it represents; that is, it hopes to generate foreign exchange to compensate for the reserves that have been spent on the company.

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CSO: 4742/206

U.S. CALLED LEADING FORCE IN WORLDWIDE ATTACKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial by Mario Ferro: "Adventurism"]

[Text] It was not by chance that, a few years back, the South African parliament approved a law giving the military forces of the racist regime the right to intervene anywhere on the African continent south of the equator if its interests were threatened.

It is certain that this law is valid only for the regime and is by no means accepted by the international community, in light of international law.

If there are no coincidences in history, the fact is that the sudden increase in the aggressiveness of the South African regime is a direct result of the installation of the Reagan administration in the United States.

Behind the adventurism and the capacity to jeopardize the vital interests of humanity in the name of selfish ambition is the "old bravado of the chauvinist Americans," when President Reagan himself declares publicly that "God has entrusted afflicted humanity to America."

Bribing and corrupting the tribal and bourgeois circles in the service of the most backward forces, the imperialists use the racist Pretoria regime as an instrument of their grotesque policy. The current U.S. administration does not hide the fact and is increasingly open about its connections with racist South Africa.

At the same time, the South Africans organize, prepare, finance and train armed bands of traitors and mercenaries to infiltrate neighboring territories. In the People's Republic of Angola, the South African racists use the terrorist troops of puppet Jonas Savimbi's UNITA to spread death and fear among defenseless civilians. In the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Pretoria regime sends in armed bands of the self-styled "Mozambique National Resistance."

Its entire propaganda machine is used to attempt to convince world public opinion that these groups of puppets and traitors are the so-called opposition, forming a liberation movement in struggle against tyrannical and oppressive regimes. They are presented as legitimate spokesmen for a dialogue which they are desperately trying to promote.

The use of force against the progressive regimes of sovereign and independent states and against genuine national liberation movements is part of an international strategy under the remote control of the Reagan administration, in an attempt to carry out ambitious plans to recover lost positions in the international arena.

At bottom, the fact is that the policy of the imperialist circles and their spearheads on various continents (in southern Africa, it is the racist Pretoria regime) simply reflects the intensification of the crisis of capitalism in light of the growth and consolidation of socialism throughout the world.

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CSO: 4742/206

SOUTH AFRICA SEEN REAL MOVER BEHIND NRM, DESPITE APPEARANCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentary by Migueis Lopes Junior; "Dead Fish"]

[Text] Continuing violations of our air space; troop concentrations on our borders, accompanied by various provocations; sabotage of bridges and railroads; looting of shops and cantinas; damage to maritime channel markers; murder and torture of defenseless civilians.

Botha's South Africans are certainly not like the hidden cat with its tail showing; instead, the tail is hidden and the rest of the cat is in sight.

In fact, our Defense Ministry has been in possession of prior information on the whole string of actions planned by Pretoria against Mozambique since November.

Their vital links cut by the operation to destroy the Garagua base, the flesh-and-blood puppets of Pretoria are having trouble coordinating their resistance to the progress of the revolution, of the wellbeing and happiness of the people "who would support them"--"who would support them" after the "mobilization campaigns" conducted with threats of slashed ears, demagogic enticement with products stolen from one area to be handed out in another, or pure and simple abduction.

Up front, the "cadres": common criminals, the corrupted, those frustrated in their aspiration to become the bourgeoisie.

In the background, the cold and calculated plan of Botha's generals: the more native Mozambican MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits are captured or killed by the FPLM, the more "credibility" and "legitimacy" will be gained for the "movement." In another investment to this end, there are even orders to sabotage the electric power lines from Cahora Bassa to South Africa itself.

All this notwithstanding, these "guerrillas" imagine they can [move among] the people like fish in water, but they are like dead fish; the water pushes them to the surface, tangled up in the reports and accounts to their "strategic base of liberation"--the RAS [Republic of South Africa].

Now there is a new tactic: the abduction of cooperants to be used as propaganda for an authentic "MNR".

Using its gift of ventriloquism, to make its demands, threats and claims Pretoria speaks through the mouth of a follower-leader of the MNR who once lived in Mozambique but is now in Portugal.

For all these reasons, Mozambique and almost all the world is aware that the responsibility for all these acts must be imputed entirely to the apartheid regime, regardless of the language it uses or the body it inhabits to disguise itself.

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CSO: 4742/206

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

IMPORTED WINE SPOILING--Some 50,000 liters of wine imported from France in July of last year are being held in the wine cellars of SOVIM, in Beira, for lack of bottles, DIARIO DE NOTICIAS reported yesterday. The wine is in danger of spoiling if the situation persists, because the product should be consumed within a period estimated at 6 months, and time is running out. According to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the wine is part of a total of 750,000 liters imported from France last year. There is a possibility of adding certain chemicals to keep the wine from changing. An aggravating factor is that another shipment of this product is expected in April; unless the existing wine is consumed, making room in the wine cellars, there will be no place to store it. The plant manager says there have been several bottle collection drives, through the newspapers and even through direct contacts with the company's major clients, but the efforts have been fruitless. This is not the first time the lack of bottles has affected the normal operation of the plant. Last year the problem was severely felt; it was necessary to send to Maputo for some bottles, the whereabouts of which are unknown. On the other hand, it is known that the plant filled about 1,000 bottles with wine for the New Year celebrations. To date the bottles have not been returned, which has a negative bearing on implementation of the company plan. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jan 82 p 3] 6362

GDR DONATION TO AMASP--Typewriters, more than 680 pieces of anchor plate, durable fibers and textbooks were presented late yeaterday morning to the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Solidarity Among Peoples] by the GDR League of Friendship Among Peoples. The donation was accompanied by a check for 33,900 meticals and is within the framework of the cooperation protocol signed last year between the AMASP and the GDR League of Friendship among Peoples, according to Radio Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Feb 82 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4742/206

KALANGULA MUST OVERCOME HIS OWN ETHNIC POWER BASE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Bill Hulme in column "Firing Line": "A High Hurdle for Kalangula"]

[Text]

AT OSHAKATI last week a meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Rev Peter Kalangula, President of the DTA and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Owambo population group of Namibia.

It was, no doubt, a very important meeting... Not really that important because "a basis of cooperation has been reached" with the puny Liberation Front of Mr Kefas Conradie, or Mr Andrew Kloppers' rather nebulous Liberal Party. But important indeed for several other reasons:

- Mr Kalangula has publicly embarked on a quite unorthodox campaign to reform not only DTA policy, but also the very structure of this large political organisation;

SERIOUS STAIN

- After trying to sell his point of view to the DTA Executive Committee and being "stonewalled," the DTA President is now forcefully going for his only alternative, namely changing the DTA from

grassroots level rather than from the top;

- Doing this in association with Messrs Neef, Conradie and Kloppers, each of them having influential opponents in the DTA hierarchy, he is running a grave risk of putting serious strain on the delicate fabric that keeps the Alliance together;

CONFRONTATION

- On top of that he is certain of a head-on confrontation at the DTA Executive meeting early next month with quite a number of other leaders in the Alliance, especially those leaders he considers out of touch even with the aspirations of their own ethnic groups;

- He is sure to be target for a lot of criticism that he is playing into the hands of groups that are enemies of the DTA to the left and the right of the political spectrum;

- To put it mildly, Mr Kalangula is not only risking his own neck in politics, but has embarked on a course which might change the history of this country.

And for that we can cer-

tainly call him a brave man... But was it a wise move?

Well, maybe.

STRONG SUPPORT

He will find strong grassroots support in his opposition to an unamended AG 8. And what is more, few people in the DTA leadership are at this stage willing to cross swords with him on that one.

Also his opposition to the new Terrorism Bill of the National Assembly is hardly likely to make him new enemies.

PROBLEM

But with the third major "plank in his campaign platform," he's got a problem.

On Friday The Advertiser reported:

"He (Mr Kalangula) rejects the DTA's present form as an alliance of ethnic-based parties and would prefer it to be converted into a non-racial and non-ethnic political party..."

The problem is that Mr Kalangula's own power base too is an ethnic one. And his position in government — Chairman of the Executive Committee for

the Owambo — also rests on the ethnic principles incorporated in AG 8.

WELL AWARE

To his credit, however, we must add that the DTA President is well aware of this.

On more than one occasion he's told reporters and colleagues that he is considering a referendum on AG 8 in Owambo and that the outcome of that will determine the future of the Administration for Owambos.

CREDIBILITY

No doubt Mr Kalangula is also aware that the credibility of his current campaign of reform hinges on whether he himself is willing to make the first move away from ethnic-based government in this country.

(And once he's jumped that hurdle, one can only hope that his likely associate, Mr Justus Garoëb, will follow suit).

RECORD

With this to his record, the DTA President will be seen as an honest and courageous leader by many who are today opponents of his.

DIFFERING VIEWS ON THE KALANGULA BREAKAWAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

POLITICAL commentators in Windhoek have expressed divergent views on the implications of the breakaway from the DTA by the Organisation's former President. Mr Peter Kalangula.

Die Republikein newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that the event had proven the alliance's commitment to ethnicity as a political fact of life and that the DTA was putting its principles before mere party nity.

"The fact of ethnicity cannot and dare not — at least at this stage — be ignored in South West.

POWERFUL

"It is powerful and creative factor in the community life of South West" and it was much more deeply rooted than a purely political movement could ever dream of having.

The DTA could easily have prevented the breakaway by succumbing to Mr Kalangula's

proposals to merge the member parties of the DTA. That it did not do so, disproved criticism by the National Party that the DTA "has thrown ethnicity overboard".

Die Republikein wrote that SWA's brief political history had already shown that the advantages of an alliance of political parties outweighed some of the disadvantages of a single political party representing diverse interest groups.

"In a single party embracing members of different groups a leadership struggle is precipitated much more readily than in an alliance."

The newspaper wrote that if the NDP wanted to become an "open party", the Owambo-speaking community would dominate the party and leave little attraction for others to join.

But if the NDP wanted to do justice "to the sections and factions that it wants to take with it, the party will be nothing more than a watered-down alliance."

The DTA would not "declare war" against the NDP who could be fellow strugglers against "marxism and Russian expansionism, Die Republikein wrote.

Die Suidwester newspaper said the breakaway illustrated the failure of the DTA's policies and methods to win over the Owambo-speaking people.

Mr Kalangula and his NDP were convinced that

it had a better chance of wooing the Owambo electorate outside the DTA.

Lasting peace in SWA could be secured only through recognition of the diversity of the peoples in the Territory.

"Acknowledge this diversification, give people within their own communities room to live — also in the political sphere — and create channels for cooperation in matters of common interest," it advised.

Die Suidwester said Mr Kalangula and his "counsel (beraders)" should bear those principles in mind. — Sapa.

RADIO REFUSES TO CARRY KALANGULA SPEECH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

RADIO officials in Owambo have been prohibited from talking to the NDP, the leader of the NDP, Mr Peter Kalangula alleged during the weekend.

He said that where previously there was a close relationship between radio officials in Owambo and the NDP, all bonds seem to have been broken.

Last Wednesday the SWABC was scheduled to broadcast a lengthy interview which he gave but this was cancelled at the last moment.

"I was always annoyed in the past when people said that the SWABC should be called Radio DTA, but now I have to admit that they were probably right."

Mr Kalangula said however that the NDP was not put off; it would still get its message across to the people.

The party will hold a major rally during the next week in which the people of Owambo will be given an opportunity to express their feelings about matters.

When approached in Windhoek yesterday, the Liaison Officer of the SWABC, Mr Andries Wahl said Mr Kalangula's interview was a political speech attacking another party and was therefore not passed for broadcast solely on that ground.

He said their Oshakati personnel had approached Mr Kalangula and requested whether they could interview him on a policy

declaration of his National Democratic Party (NDP), who broke away from the DTA the same week.

Instead, Mr Kalangula made a political speech during the interview which was aimed at attacking another party, according to Mr Wahl.

Broadcasting slanderous political statements is generally against the codes of the SWABC and the interview was turned down.

Mr Wahl said they only broadcast policy declarations of parties. Any party or individual using the broadcasting service as a platform for direct attacks on others will face the same treatment as Mr Kalangula.

CSO: 4700/829

NNF DELEGATES REPORT ON 'STORMY' SESSION WITH BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK. —

Representatives of member parties of the Namibia National Front yesterday left a meeting in Windhoek with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, after a "stormy" session, delegates of the NNF reported.

Differences of interpretation arose over an NNF memorandum submitted to the South African Government on the Republic's role in negotiations on the future of South West Africa.

The document stated: "We do not give South Africa the right, through these consultations (with political leaders in the territory) to speak on our behalf."

The publicity and information secretary of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Othille Abrahams, told correspondents after the meeting that the interview with Mr Botha "can be described in one word: stormy."

Annexure

She said the South African team had construed the NNF's statement as meaning that the NNF would not want to consult with South Africa again.

In a clarifying annexure to the original document, submitted after the meeting with

Mr Botha, the NNF said: "This memorandum, which was presented to the SA delegation, provoked a serious and unfortunate disagreement" on the paragraph dealing with South Africa's right to speak on behalf of the NNF.

"The SA delegation interpreted this to mean that we do not wish to have any contact with SA in future, that we see no value in these consultations and that there is no point in further meetings of this nature."

SA role

The NNF said its position was:

● "We recognise SA as the colonial power with de facto control of this country.

● "We consider that SA plays an integral role in the negotiating process and that contact with SA is both essential and necessary.

● "We wish to continue consultations with South Africa but we shall also transmit our views on the several aspects of the negotiating process directly to the Western contact group.

● "We shall repeat a request made earlier to the Western powers to open an office in Windhoek to facilitate independence negotiations and in order to make it possible for us to deal with them directly."

Confusion

The NNF said there was considerable confusion about the stage reached in negotiations with the Western contact group on the country's independence, particularly in view of a statement by Mr Botha that South Africa was readying itself to enter Phase Two of the West's three-stage initiative.

"This statement has caused considerable confusion as we have not been convinced that Phase One has been satisfactorily concluded."

In previous discussions with Western diplomats, the NNF had been informed that matters agreed in Phase One would not be renegotiable in Phase Two.

"In view of the uncertainty surrounding our exact position in relation to the phases of these negotiations, we seek further clarity on these matters."

Phases

The publicity and information secretary of the SWA National Union, Mrs Norah Chase, said the South African Cabinet representatives had made it clear to the NNF that, as far as South Africa was concerned, the first phase had been finished.

"This is giving us a bit of difficulty, because if there is a number of parties involved in a negotiating process, it is rather strange

that the one party says 'as far as we are concerned the process is finished', when the other parties have not said so," she said.

"We should imagine that Phase One of the negotiating process is finished when all parties concerned say it is finished."

The NNF raised controversial Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act that came into effect at the beginning of this year.

The legislation "se-

riously limits the activities of other parties and gives the Democratic Turnhalle alliance an unfair advantage", the NNF said.

"On one day, we are engaged in serious negotiations with South Africa, or its representatives, on the following day we are subjected to harassment by the police and municipal officials."

The NNF demanded the repeal of the Act.

The organisation also said it would retain the right to select its friends and allies.

Resented

"We resent attempts to involve us in a massive (election) alliance against Swapo," the NNF said.

"While we have disagreement with this organisation (Swapo), we

do not regard it as our enemy," the NNF document stated.

The first group that Mr Botha met yesterday was the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which forms the majority party in the territory's interim government.

Foundation

The Vice-President of the DTA, Dr Ben Africa, said after meeting the Prime Minister the talks had covered "international and local affairs".

The deliberations were the continuation of the "consultative process of the past", Dr Africa said. They were aimed at laying a foundation for Phase Two of the Western contact group's proposals on the territory's future.

ACTIVITY CEASES AT BERG AUKAS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

ALL ACTIVITY at the Berg Aukas zinc mine near Grootfontein will shut down at the end of this month, a spokesman for Goldfields SA in Johannesburg confirmed this morning.

This is the second Goldfields-owned mine in SWA to shut down in the past few years, following the closure of the Brandberg West mine a couple of years ago.

Contrary to current news reports in Windhoek, Berg Aukas is not a copper mine, and is not shutting down, as mining ceased there in 1978 according to the Goldfields spokesman and in the next year in terms of official mining reports in the Mining Inspectorate's office at Windhoek.

Since then the accumulated ore stockpile at Berg Aukas has been treated in the Vaelz Kiln installed some time ago.

The kiln is an installation of Kiln Products, the holding company of SWA Company which in turn falls within the Goldfields Group.

The stockpile has now been depleted and investigations into the feasibility of re-opening the mine have shown that "at current zinc prices, it is not worth our while," the spokesman said.

He added that the kiln itself had been running at a considerable loss during the past year.

An independent source has indicated that the loss totalled close to R1m.

Stockpiled ore at Berg Aukas was concentrated into zinc pellets which was railed to Vogelstruibult in

the Transvaal where the processed concentrate was further refined in Kiln Products' smelter.

By-products from the Berg Aukas stockpile were vanadium and lead.

At Goldfields' tin mine at Brandberg West, tin tantalite and wolframite were mined.

The Goldfields spokesman said the company is maintaining its Windhoek office and its exploration programme in the Territory.

The kiln at Berg Aukas would provisionally be placed on a care-and-maintenance schedule but the intention is to shut the plant down completely.

A small White management and supervisory staff and 200 Black workers were employed at Berg Aukas in the past.

The closure of the kiln at Berg Aukas will have a marked effect on local business at Grootfontein.

CSO: 4700/829

DAWIDS MAKES FIERY ATTACK ON NP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

LEADER OF the Republican Party Opposition in the White legislative Assembly, Mr Abraham Dawids, yesterday lashed out at the ruling National Party accusing it of irresponsible politics which was eroding its own support and the confidence of Whites in the Territory.

Introducing a motion of no-confidence in the NP as the Assembly opened its 1982 session, Mr Dawids said that the NP was giving its tacit support to ultra rightwing groups from SA who were betraying SA's policies in SWA.

"The NP has no answer for the hairy political gog-gas from SA who, with thick stupid fingers are destroying the delicate constitutional structure that has been built up in the Territory," he said.

In a fiery speech Mr Dawids said that since its victory at the polls during the White election in November 1980 the NP had:

- Lost two of its top leaders — Mr A H du Plessis, ex-party leader, and

Advocate Eben van Zijl, deputy leader — both who had retired prematurely from their political careers because they had become disillusioned with the NP;

- Through its official mouthpiece

Die Suidwester, alarmed the Territory's Whites with exaggerated reports about the White exodus.

- Demoralised SWA's Whites further when its leader Mr Kosie Pretorius predicted an easy Swapo victory at the polls;

- Described the gulf between the NP and the RP as unbridgeable

ing that SWA's Whites and Blacks were irreconcilable on political terrain;

- Done nothing to stop its supporters from joining far rightwing White resistance groups;

- Betrayed its own election mandate from the 1980 elections by rejecting UN Resolution 435.

- Been unable to fulfill its mandate to its voters by not succeeding in removing what it termed forced integration in SWA.

All these failures of the NP had eroded the support of its own voters who were defecting to the ultra right.

"Once in the grasp of the Wit Weerstandsbeweging

(WWB), Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), or Aksie Red Blanke Eie Toekoms (ARBSA), these people are lost to SWA forever, and for that the NP is responsible, no matter where the cause lies," challenged Mr Dawids.

NP PLUS

The NP had become known as the "NP Plus" in SWA, he said, because the NP was viewed in coalition with the HNP, the WWB, AWB and ARBSA.

Under the leadership of the NP, SWA's Whites were not able to guide the Territory's people on the constitutional road that they were capable of, Mr Dawids said.

"In November 1980 the Whites did not so much vote for a party to carry out certain government functions on the second-tier, but for a party that would lead them into a secure future. This the NP has not provided for them," he added.

Turning to Die Suidwester's reports on the White exodus from SWA, Mr Dawids said: "I have no respect for any White who leaves SWA now as a result of political uncertainty."

The NP was busy digging the political ground from under the Whites' feet instead of safeguarding their future. As the ruling White party, it was primarily the NP's responsibility to prevent as many from leaving as possible, instead of adding momentum to the process.

CERTAIN VICTORY

It was in their Party's own mouthpiece, *Die Suidwester*, that NP supporters had to read of Swapo's certain victory in an internationally supervised election, said Mr Dawids.

"The NP has not succeeded in making independence acceptable for its voters and is unable to do so," he said.

If the NP stated that the bridge between RP Whites and NP Whites was unbridgeable, how could it ever bring Whites and Blacks together in SWA in a common struggle against Communism, asked Mr Dawids.

Mr Dawids went on to accuse the NP of lending its support to those rightwing groups who were "backstabbers" of the SA Government.

He said that the NP leader Mr Pretorius had not denied reports that he had met with Mr Eugene Terra-Blanche, leader of ARBSA, behind closed doors in Windhoek recently.

According to Mr Dawids, NP members who signed up with the ultra right were frustrated with their party.

GROWING FRUSTRATION

This frustration had grown when the party was shown to be unable to carry out its mandate in the 1980 elections.

This mandate had stated that the NP would reverse the process of "forced integration" flowing from the DTA-dominated National Assembly, but nothing had been achieved.

The NPs 1980 mandate had also acknowledged its own contribution to the National Assembly and possibly to the Ministers' Council as it had been invited to do, said Mr Dawids. The NP had decided not to accept the invitation to sit on the Ministers' Council however.

The NP had also turned down the offer of sending two more of its delegates to sit in the National Assembly, he added. It had thrown away the chance to broaden its contact with the other population groups represented in the Assembly, he added further.

IDEALISTIC

The NP's latest plan to divide the Territory into two and its call for other minority groups to join forces with it against the creation of a unitary state in SWA, was, Mr Dawids said, an idealistic painting of reality.

It is not a plan, but a "vassteek" plan which can never work," he said.

Nothing would come of the plan because the NP sat on its throne, sending out invitations to other minority groups, without rising to go out and meet them.

Mr Dawids then turned on Mr Adolf Brinkman, deputy NP leader, accusing him of irresponsible politics when he said recently at a public meeting that the decision to go ahead with a UN-sponsored independence for SWA would be the sole responsibility of those who accepted it, namely SA.

"It is irresponsible and unrealistic to state that you are not responsible for being forced into a situation you do not like," he said.

Mr Dawids also said that the NP was being completely unrealistic about UN Resolution 435 when it stated that the NP supported the resolution only insofar as it provided for a one-man-one-vote constituent assembly but not a Black majority government.

"It is perfectly logical that a constituent assembly based on one-man-one-vote and which is going to write this country's constitution, is going to lead directly to a majority government in SWA," Mr Dawids argued.

It was also irresponsible for the NP to hold a public meeting and call that meeting a Blanke Saamtrek, just as the ultra right groups did.

UN 235 SEEMS PREFERABLE TO PRETORIUS' PLAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Editorial]

[Text]

NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius reckons that the solution to SWA's present political dilemma is to divide and rule and live and let live.

Divide the predominantly Owambo north from the multi-ethnic south.

He believes this would be a realistic approach and would have sound Biblical foundations.

Mr Pretorius does not believe that it is necessary to get international sanction of the plan, though he concedes that it would be desirable.

We grant Mr Pretorius the merits of his theory but these are the hassles:

- The Owambos don't want to be divided from the rest of SWA; they want to unite and consolidate. Mr Pretorius'

plan would involve the imposition of the will of the country's minority on the country's majority (if the new census figures are correct);

- The Owambos would contest the distribution of the country's wealth. They believe that they are full-blooded Namibians and have the right to draw on all the country's resources (or rather they would be reluctant to renounce that right). Besides, they would contest that they should get only Owambo, probably protesting that they have been historically restricted to Owambo through oppression;

- And where do Kaokoland, Kavango and Caprivi fall into the overall plan?

- The animosity that the aforementioned will

cause will intensify the war in the north, not resolve it. The Soviets and others would exploit the issue, claiming that the Owambos are being robbed of their land and heritage;

- Many Blacks and Browns in SWA (and not least the Owambos) and certainly the international community would probably equate Mr Pretorius' plan with setting up Bantu homelands, reeking of apartheid, and there is little doubt that they would refuse to give it a chance. Besides, they would be put off by the plan conforming to the recommendations of the infamous Odendaal Plan;

- The present SA Government is trying desperately to get the

SWA issue off its back; it is unlikely that Mr PW Botha would want to intensify his problems. Besides, SA is trying to avoid economic sanctions; it doesn't want to walk straight into them; ● Mr Pretorius' plan would involve the redefining of borders and if this is to be achieved amicably in the best circumstances, it would in itself be a major problem. No doubt it will be a parallel of the Golan Heights issue, the Sino-Soviet conflict and the old SA Frontier wars. Goodness forbid;

On balance then, it is questionable whether Mr Pretorius offers a real alternative.

Regretably, UN Security Council Resolution 435, warts and all, is probably still the best bet.

BRIEFS

KALANGULA'S DEPARTURE PROTESTS ETHNICITY--The departure of the Namibia Democratic Party leadership from the DTA when the Alliance's President Kalangula resigned on Monday did not mean that the DTA had lost all its NDP support, Mr Abraham Davids, leader of the Opposition Republican Party said in the White Legislative Assembly. Both National Party and RP spokesmen commented on the resignation of Mr Kalangula from the DTA and Owambo member of the Ministers' Council Mr Tara Imbili from the Council, when proceedings in the Assembly resumed on the no-confidence debate. The RP is the White party within the DTA. "It is too early to grasp the full significance of what has happened," Mr Davids said. It was clear, however, that Mr Kalangula's departure from the DTA was a form of protest against an ethnic dispensation, according to Mr Davids. He gave the assurance that the DTA would continue to work in Owambo as before because "it is responsible for all the people of the Territory." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Feb 82 p 4]

DAMS SLOWLY FILLING UP--SWA's dams are still showing only a slight increments in their levels as reports of rain from all over the country continue to come in. The Von Bach dam in the Okahandja vicinity was up this morning to 20 percent (19,8 yesterday), Swakoppoort is slightly up today at 1,4 percent compared to yesterday, and the Goreangab at Windhoek was measured this morning at 21,4 this morning--slightly up from yesterday. The levels at Hardap, (32,2), Friedenau (18,5), and Olushandja (Owambo) (17,2) are unchanged over yesterday's readings. Avis Dam remains empty. Heavy showers fell in parts of Windhoek yesterday and Mariental measured 28,1mm. Outjo had 11,3mm during the past 24 hours, Windhoek central 4,9, Pionierspark 2,7mm, Grootfontein 14,2mm, J.G.Strijdom 4,4, Okaukuejo 1,8mm and Keetmanshoop was unfortunate to receive only 0,1mm during the same period. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 82 p 1]

TV SERVICE FOR WALVIS--Johannesburg--A taped television service to Walvis Bay and its surrounding areas will come into operation later this year, the SABC announced yesterday. The service will be relayed in conjunction with the SWABC Broadcasting Corporation. SWABC TV programmes are at present only received in Windhoek and Oshakati in Owambo--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Feb 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/825

NIGER

NATION CONFRONTED BY SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES, REMAINS CALM

Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by Pierre Biarnes]

[Excerpts] Niamey. The capital of Niger, which 20 years after independence was still a small, dusty, sleepy, colonial-style town, looks like a huge construction site today. Across from Kennedy Bridge, which spans the river and over which heavily laden dromedaries travel in the morning and at night, standing out against the background to the delight of amateur photographers--a modern conference building is being hastily built to house the annual International Islamic Conference in April.

A little farther along, construction is proceeding on the new building of Onarem, the National Office of Mineral Resources, one of the symbols here of the European-Arab-African cooperation of which Valery Giscard d'Estaing dreamed. The first would contribute their knowhow (meanwhile rounding up orders for work and supplies), the second their petrodollars (bringing the word of the Prophet), the third their national resources (mineral wealth and construction opportunities).

Wherever you look--in town, where building is in progress on at least a dozen more public buildings and many streets are closed to traffic for resurfacing; at the airport, a few kilometers away, where construction work should be completed in a few months, not far from the futuristic buildings of the young Solar Energy Institute--the impression is the same: Niger is growing fast.

Uranium Prices Collapse

Unfortunately, appearances are deceptive. Niger, which a short while ago seemed well on its way to a rapid and promising take-off, after a period of stagnation which had lasted into the mid-70's, is once again faced with major difficulties, as its leaders admit. "We have lost our momentum," Col Seyni Kountche, the chief of state, told us bitterly.

When President Kountche came to power in April 1974 he inherited a country with a partially ruined rural economy which no longer produced enough grain to feed its people and produced hardly any peanuts, which had been the country's main export in the past. The new regime's hopes were based mainly on a promising beginning in the exploitation of the country's very rich uranium deposits.

Production of uranium (exported in the form of concentrated sodium uranate) quadrupled between 1974 and 1979, going from about 1,000 to almost 4,000 tons; at the same time the price of a kilogram of the metal rose from 5,000 to 25,000 current CFA francs.* At the time uranium accounted for 80 percent of the value of the country's exports and almost 50 percent of its receipts (26 billion CFA francs out of a total of 60 billion in 1979, as opposed to 0.16 out of 15 in 1974).

Niger expected to bring its budget receipts to about 200 billion CFA francs by 1982, 80 billion of which would come directly from mining operations and the rest from the general expansion of the economy engendered by the development of mining operations.

With these expectations it embarked on a bold program of borrowing and public works, such as the Tahoua-Arlit road, called the "uranium" road, or the construction of public or prestige buildings like those now being completed in Niamey.

The awakening was all the more brutal. Suddenly supply exceeded demand on the world uranium market. In 1980, thanks to previous agreements, the price of Niger's uranium was, with difficulty, maintained at the 1977 level. But in 1981 it collapsed, dropping to 20,000 CFA francs per kilogram, depriving the state of considerable revenue.

In 1982, despite an anticipated return of the price of uranium to its nominal 1979-80 level, only 7 percent--about 6.7 billion CFA francs--of the country's receipts are expected to come from uranium. About 26 billion CFA francs in foreign subsidies--approximately equivalent to the entire budget for capital investment and expected to come mainly from Saudi Arabia (19 billion)--will be needed to cover the 93 billion in estimated expenditure. Some 16.6 billion will be needed for debt servicing alone. Obviously the country is a long way from its hopes for 1982. Meanwhile the prices of consumer goods are rising continually both because of worldwide inflation and because of a shortfall in the country's production of grain, amounting to about 10 percent of its needs (about 120,000 tons), a shortfall which is tending to become structural despite all the efforts made thus far.

In the political arena, the radio and the national daily newspaper LE SAHEL regularly appeal to the people to be vigilant and, without naming them explicitly, to denounce "persons who fish in troubled waters" and "rumormongers." On 17 December the chief of state vigorously attacked "certain backward citizens of Niger, inveterate opportunists, nostalgic for an age that is past" and "certain renegades who are determined to divide our people along ethnic or regional lines." According to all observers, the first charge was meant for certain partisans of the old Diouri regime, which was overthrown in 1974, and the second for certain nomad groups who have been affected by Tripoli's pan-Saharan propaganda.

*One CFA franc - 0.02 French francs

The Libyan Campaigns

For over a year Tripoli radio has, based on speeches made by Colonel Qadhdhafi himself, broadcast violent daily denunciations, in Tuareg and Toubou, of the extortion of which Niger's nomad peoples are allegedly victims, inciting them to rebel or take refuge in Libya, where thousands of citizens of Niger are going anyway in search of work.

These attacks have already led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries despite the fact that last year Libya, perhaps to gain a means of putting pressure on Niger, was, after France, the largest purchaser of uranium from Niger, at a price much higher than that paid by Paris.*

Furthermore, on 12 August 1981 President Kountche's chief cabinet officer, Minister of Defense Mohamad Ag Ahmadou, of Tuareg origin, a man in whom Colonel Kountche had great confidence, defected, fleeing to Tripoli with 11 other people, including an officer of the Ministry of Commerce and several policemen.

The Niger information services have ascertained that the eldest son of the former chief of state, Aboulaye Diori, has been doing a lot of traveling between Tripoli and various places in northern Nigeria, where his father's supporters meet periodically on their way to Libya for training sessions.

But despite these threats of agitation and financial crisis, the country remains remarkably calm.

9855

CSO: 4719/443

*Libya has bought 1,900 tons of uranium during the past 4 years. Three hypotheses have been suggested to explain this: purchases for a third country building an "Islamic atom bomb"; purchase for the USSR to pay for its large shipments of weapons; the building of a strategic reserve for the day when Libya can have its own nuclear industry. Several dozen Libyans are already training in the United States.

LEADERS, OTHERS URGED TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "DAILY TIMES OPINION": "The Craze . Get Rich Quick"]

[Text] Almost every Nigerian talks glibly about the need for the country to catch up with the developed world, but paradoxically, very many Nigerians are only interested in getting money without actually working for it. One indisputable fact is that no nation develops in the real sense of it if the citizens are unproductive.

All over the country right now, especially the urban areas, corruption has been institutionalised. Under public glare, traffic wardens and policemen take bribes. Gatemen and receptionists demand gratification before they can allow a visitor to see their boss. Some journalists demand "brown envelopes" before they can publish stories. Some legislators receive money from people trying to push their case through in the state and national Assemblies, in the name of lobbying. Some ministers and other top political figures inflate contracts thereby defrauding the nation and hindering the pace of development.

It is clear from these few instances that corruption has permeated all the socio-economic fabric of our society. It has become so commonplace that people no longer raise eyebrows.

That is probably why President Shehu Shagari recently added his voice to condemn the materialistic tendencies of some Nigerians, especially the elites who feel that nothing else matters in life than money. The President noted that these people have relegated morality to the background.

Certainly, this is a very unfortunate occurrence in this country. Painfully enough, our social value gives too much prominence to money. No matter how virtuous and impressive one's qualities are, most Nigerians do not respect and recognise him if he has no money. That is why chieftaincy titles are hardly given to poor men who contribute tremendously within the limit of their resources to community development.

Since every person naturally wants some degree of importance and recognition in society the urge to get rich is in the increase. This is why people resort to vices such as armed robbery, inflation of contracts, fraud and bribery. In fact, most of the country's problems can be traced to the craze for wealth.

We agree that corruption cannot be eradicated from the society but it can be minimised. The most effective way is for our leaders to lead exemplary lives so that they can successfully check their corrupt subordinates. If Nigerians can learn from the virtues of Prime Minister Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri of India who died in 1966 with only one kobo in his bank account, it will be better for the morality of this country.

However, the responsibility to cure the nation of corruption is not that of only the leaders, but also that of every Nigerian. It has, therefore, become necessary that if we are to see this country through as a great nation, every Nigerian must consider the nation first before self. We think that this will be the beginning of limiting the corrupt tendencies of the Nigerian public life. The earlier thought is given to this, the better for us all.

CSO: 4700/807

FARMERS SAID PLEASED WITH REACTIVATION OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Jan 82 p 27

[Text]

THE Imo State Rubber Farmers Multi-purpose Co-operative Society is grateful to the Federal Government and the Nigerian Rubber Board for reactivating rubber industry in the country.

The president of the society, Mr. M. T. Amamasi expressed this while receiving survey plans for farms, certificates of registration and money for bush brushing given to the society by the Federal Government.

Mr. Amamasi recalled that in the past few years, rubber industry in Nigeria declined too low to attract new entrants.

He remarked that the interest now shown by the Federal Government in the rubber industry had generated the needed interest on the part of rubber farmers, and hoped that the Federal Government's interest will be continuous so that all rubber farmers could benefit.

He assured the Government of the farmer's determination to cultivate and produce rubber in large quantities.

The president appealed to government to post more agricultural extension staff to

assist the farmers in their efforts to produce more rubber.

He called for the involvement of his society in meetings, where policy decisions affecting the industry were taken.

Earlier in his address, a director of the Nigerian Rubber Board, Mr. E. M. Obi had pointed out that the full involvement of the Federal Government in the production of rubber, through assistance to rubber farmers in the country, was part of government efforts to restore agriculture to the eminence it commanded before the arrival of petroleum.

CSO: 4700/807

RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY RICE HARVEST NOTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 29

[Text]

THE Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority in Gongola, harvested 5,525 metric tonnes of rice valued at N3.54 million last year, the assistant general manager of the Authority, Alhaji Abubakar Bobboi Juaro, has said in Yola.

He told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that 182 metric tonnes of rice were harvested in 1980 while 64 metric tonnes were harvested in the preceding year.

Alhaji Abubakar said that 951 metric tonnes of other grains were produced by the Authority in all the project areas last year.

He said that 1,499 hectares of land had been allocated to 1,080 farmers.

Progress

Out of this figure, 1,424 hectares of the land allocated were cultivated, he said. He said that an additional 1,590 hectares of farmland were cultivated in traditional rice growing areas with the support of 30

tractors located at strategic points by the Authority.

Alhaji Abubakar said that the Authority also demonstrated the growing of suitable varieties and distributed high-yielding seed materials to farmers.

He said that work on the per-boiled rice mill in Ngurore, near Yola, was in progress and that the machinery and equipment had arrived.

CSO: 4700/807

BRIEFS

FARMERS BANK--The Council of Nigerian farmers has said that it would soon set up its own bank to make it easier for farmers to obtain loans. The council said that the decision was part of the resolutions adopted at the end of its two-day executive meeting which ended in Kaduna recently. Speaking to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), the patron of the council, Alhaji Muhammed Danmade, said that a task force had been set up to complete arrangements for the establishment of the bank. The council also called on the Federal Government to include farmers in the committee that disburses loans to farmers. Meanwhile, the council has appointed new executive members to run its affairs. They include Alhaji Ladan Zuru who was appointed the new president-general, while the former national general secretary, Alhaji Jibril Kuti, retained his post. The four vice-presidents appointed are Alhaji Abdulkadir Jibirilu, Rev Godknows Nefeipiri, Chief S.K. Fasheyide and Alhaji Inan Eutse. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 29]

PREPARATIONS FOR CENSUS--Groundwork for an accurate national headcount has started throughout the federation. And unless they were accomplished there would be no census. The spade work embarked upon by the National Population Commission to ensure an acceptable and accurate census included intensive public enlightenment series of population seminars and updating of enumeration areas. Others are the establishment of vital registration system, including registration of births and deaths, compilation of locality list--embracing all settlements, hamlets, villages, and fertility survey. Disclosing these at a press conference in Lagos, the chairman of the commission, Alhaji Abdurrahman Okene said that his commission was working hard to give this nation a census "she will ever remain proud of." He added: "since the great asset of a nation is its population, the quality of this asset becomes the first pre-occupation, and the development of this asset in all fields of endeavour becomes necessary in order to exploit and develop our socio-economic potentials." Alhaji Okene further pointed out that the commission was at the moment updating the enumeration areas of the country. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jan 82 p 5]

CROSS RIVER STEEL PROJECT--A N2.5 billion Steel project to be established in the Cross River State by the Federal Government may be located at Ikot Abasi. This is because a team of German experts who carried out feasibility studies on the project recommended Ikot Abasi as the most suitable site for the industry which is expected to produce flat steel. Dr Clement Isong, the Governor of the State, told the people of the area that some politicians, including Federal and state legislators have been playing politics with the siting of the project. He said

that his government had worked hard to ensure that the project was sited there but regretted that his efforts had failed because legislators in the area did not cooperate with him. Speaking on oil exploration in the area, the Governor appealed to Shell Oil Development Company to show more interest in the development of the area. The chairman of the Ikot Abasi Local Government in a welcome address to the Governor had complained that some powerful people who were fortunate to be in the corridors of power were using all sorts of tactics to persuade the President to site the industry somewhere else. He also announced that the people of Iko in the Local Government barricaded the entrances to the location of shell operations during the Christmas week. However, with the intervention of the police and local government authorities, the people withdrew their action pending further negotiations. [Sam Okiekpakpo] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Jan 82 p 23]

STEEL MILL IN BENUE--The Governor of Benue State, Mr Aper Aku has said that one of the four proposed steel rolling mills in the country would be sited in the State. Mr Aku said that this was one of the ways to ensure that the State was industrialised to meet up with the development trend in other parts of the country. He made the remark while addressing members of the State Chambers of the Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture at the Benue Hotel, Makurdi recently. Mr Aku said that one of the problems facing businessmen in the State was that they were not very good in distributive trade as their counterparts in the Southern parts of the country. He regretted that they only engaged in the business when sales were high only to abandon them when it fell. It is as a result of this that manufacturers prepared to deal with those businessmen, who stayed with them both at the peak of their sales and when sales dropped, the Governor added. Mr Aku regretted that this was also responsible for the non-circulation of money in the State. Businessmen from other states come to the State, did their business, bank their proceeds and collect the money in their respective states, and this was the money that was supposed to be circulating in the State, he lamented. The Governor then appealed to businessmen in the State to work as hard as their counterparts in other states of the Federation in order to quicken the development of the State. He said that under the open door policy of his administration, the Government was willing to give up its major shares in the industries to Benue State indigenes wishing to purchase shares. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Jan 82 p 27]

FURTHER REPORTING ON HOSPITALS--Lagos, February 3--Doctors at Lagos University Teaching Hospital, the most modern hospital in the Nigerian capital, are reported to have stopped operating because of lack of supplies. The Government-owned Daily Times said the doctors had decided to stop performing emergency operations "to back up their demand for improvement on the facilities in the hospital." Posters pasted on the casualty ward doors read: "Sorry, doctors can't accept emergency cases: no water, no drug and no infusion fluids." Other posters said: "Simple tests can't be done because of lack of reagents; surgical operations can't be done--no swabs, no bandages, no water, no sterile gowns." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2869, 5 Feb 82 p 20]

CSO: 4700/821

PRESIDENT ADVISES CAUTION IN SETTING UP 'COMMON MARKET'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2870, 9 Feb 82 p 19

[Text] Kigali, Rwanda, February 8--Rwandan Head of State Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana has advised caution in moves to set up a Central African common market.

In an interview with AFP he said closer examination of the project was needed in order not to destroy the existing Great Lakes Economic Community (CEPGL)--which links Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire--for the sake of a large but still hypothetical organisation.

However, Major-General Habyarimana said Rwanda supported the spirit of the recent Libreville Declaration, signed by 11 heads of state and government, which adopted in principle the idea of a Central African economic community.

The first meeting of ministers in Libreville to discuss ways of setting up the community had been put off from this month to next, President Habyarimana noted.

On the other hand, he said, Rwanda had always been interested in the Preferential Free Trade Area for East Africa which was established at the Lusaka conference last December. Landlocked Rwanda, which in colonial times traditionally looked east, had attended the conference as an observer.

Major-General Habyarimana said he was "fairly optimistic" about the future of the CEPGL following the community's summit conference at Gisenyi, Northern Rwanda, at the end of last month.

He noted the adoption by the summit of a joint investment code, but said the CEPGL was suffering from a shortage of management staff and a lack of infrastructure, as well as the landlocked position of its members.

Arms Denial

On the internal Rwandan situation, Major-General Hybyarimana said he was continuing his policy of democratisation and tribal reconciliation for which he claimed the support of most of the population.

To combat Rwanda's serious population problem--five million people in a country of 26,000 square kilometres (10,400 square miles)--the Government was operating on two fronts: boosting production by land improvement, and promoting birth control.

Finally, he denied reports that Libyan arms destined for opposition movements in Uganda had been seized in Rwanda. The Chief of the Ugandan Armed Forces General Staff had come to Rwanda last October and seen for himself that assurances given by Kigali to Ugandan President Milton Obote were sincere, he said. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/807

ARGUS RELINQUISHES SAAN VOTING RIGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 6, 12

[Text]

THE Argus Company has voluntarily relinquished its right to vote on all managerial and editorial policy, and on most financial matters at South African Associated Newspapers. Argus is withdrawing its representation on the board of SAAN and relinquishing its voting rights on its entire shareholding except in financial matters directly affecting the value and distribution of shares.

Details were announced yesterday in advertisements in most dailies around the country.

The chairman of Argus, Mr L E A Slater, said yesterday: "We have never controlled SAAN policy, and we never want to do so. Now we are making the true position absolutely clear.

"We are voluntarily relinquishing all voting rights except in matters purely of financial interest where they affect

our investment.

"The investment remains because we see no reason why we should be forced to sell any shares to the financial detriment of Argus shareholders."

Mr Slater said the Argus Company first took financial interest in SAAN more than a decade ago because there were prospects of saving considerable costs through joint printing. Argus advised the Government formally of its intention to do so.

This was the position from 1971 to 1975. The joint printing projects did not come about in that period — ironically, partly because of the editorial rivalries and of the competitiveness of the two newspaper groups involved.

Then in 1975 Mr Louis Luyt (who subsequently fronted the secret State-funding of The Citizen) led a take-over bid for SAAN.

To meet the threat, and to prevent any fur-

ther raids, Argus increased its shareholding in SAAN — but deliberately held it below 40 percent.

"This ensured that Argus itself did not take over SAAN, or even have control in a tightly-held shareholding situation.

"Even so, our move to protect the independence of the English Press turned out to be an embarrassment within the newspaper industry.

"Journalists did not like it. Some of the public refused to believe the facts, and — ironically again — political capital was made of the Argus move," he said.

The Steyn Commission seemed to see something sinister in the Argus/SAAN cross-shareholding and recommended that the link be severed.

"Well, we're going to put the issue beyond all speculation," Mr Slater said.

"We are relinquishing all voting rights except in matters that concern apportioning shares, disposing of SAAN assets, closing down its newspaper, or take-over bids.

"What this means in effect, is that the position is restored to that of a decade ago.

"Not only is it a fact, but it is now seen to be a fact that there are four major Press groups competing strongly with each other in this country.

"Indeed, there are more newspapers competing for readers in Johannesburg and Pretoria today than there were 50 years ago, more than in any other metropolitan areas of their size in the world.

"So much for the 'monopoly plot' theory," he said.

● The advertisement of the Argus move also adds that SAAN will not be represented on the Argus Board anymore.

[Editorial]

THE Steyn Commission has won at least one victory.

The mighty Argus Company has announced its decision voluntarily to relinquish its right to vote on all managerial and editorial policy and on most financial matters at South African Associated Newspapers.

Argus is withdrawing its representation on the board of Saan (it has two directors on that board) and relinquishing its voting rights on its entire shareholdings, except in financial matters directly affecting the value and distribution of shares.

Saan is withdrawing its representative on the Argus Board.

Readers of The Citizen have been in no doubt about the monopolistic tendencies of the Argus-Saan combine, which controls more than 87 percent of the English-language Press in South Africa.

Argus owns close on 40 percent of Saan's shares. Mr Oppenheimer has a controlling interest in Argus. Therefore, through Argus, he has also the effective control of Saan.

The Advowson Trust, which holds 20,5 percent of Saan's shares, was also set up with money put up by Mr Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation.

The fact that Argus and Saan were linked, with cross-holdings and with each company represented on the other's board, was an unhealthy situation by any standard.

But that together they controlled all the main English-language newspapers with the exception of The Citizen and the Natal Witness (the Natal Mercury still claims to be family-owned, though Saan has 49 percent of its shares) was not just unhealthy, but a severe limitation on the very Press freedom that the newspapers of both groups professed to champion.

The Citizen has campaigned for several years against the Argus-Saan octopus. So has Mr John Wiley, the Nationalist MP for Simonstown.

The battle seemed to be in vain. Argus-Saan sat tight, whatever criticism was hurled at it.

But then came the Steyn Commission's report, which recommended that Argus should sell its shareholding in Saan and

that holdings in newspaper companies be limited, with no one allowed to own more than 1 percent of the shares or share capital of public publishing companies, or 10 percent of private publishing companies.

The Argus Company clearly took fright. It has decided to have no direct say in Saan's affairs.

The chairman of Argus, Mr L E A Slater, declared that "We have never controlled Saan policy and we never want to do so. Now we are making the position absolutely clear."

But the chief objection to the Argus-Saan link remains, namely, that Argus continues to hold almost 40 percent of Saan, which gives it effective control even if it does not intend now to exercise that control directly by representation on the board.

Argus should sell its shares in Saan. This would end, once and for all, the criticism that its holding in Saan places it in a position to control that company, the great part of the English-language Press, and the viewpoints available to the vast majority of English-language newspaper readers.

However, Mr Slater says that the investment in Saan remains "because we see no reason why we should be forced to sell any shares to the financial detriment of Argus shareholders."

We don't think that is a good enough reason. Argus has gone into printing in a big way, the electronic media and suburban free-sheets.

It could make a very, very handsome profit on its investment in Saan, judging by Saan's latest report, and it could invest that money in ways just as profitable.

We do not think that anyone who believes in a free Press will be satisfied until Argus-Saan is completely broken by each company giving up its shares in the other.

For while they have cross-holdings, they will not be seen to be independent of each other, nor will they be.

Nor will effective control of the two Press companies change because Argus is no longer playing a direct role in Saan's affairs.

MOOLLA CLAIMS SAIC 'MOST UNPOPULAR ELECTION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — The deputy leader of the Opposition Democratic Party, Mr Yunus Moolla, yesterday dropped a bombshell when he said the South African Indian Council did not meet the political aspirations of the Indian people.

Mr Moolla said the November election, characterised by a low poll, had been one of the most unpopular elections in the world.

Speaking in the debate on the executive committee's report Mr Moolla said even though the low poll may have been attributed to acts of intimidation and violence by the "anti" forces, none had ac-

knowledge the counter-claims that the SAIC did not enjoy the support of the electorate.

"The stay-away vote demonstrated that the people were not interested in whether the SAIC was an elected body or partially nominated. They were simply opposed to the concept that the SAIC was an ethnic political forum," Mr Moolla said.

In reply to the executive chairman, Mr A Rajabansi's claim, that if the elections were conducted in a normal climate the poll would have been higher, Mr Moolla said this would

have made no material difference.

"We will never have a normal situation while obnoxious pieces of legislation like the Group Areas Act remain with us."

Earlier, Mr Rajbansi said some of his constituents had been warned of bloodshed at the polling booths and their throats would be cut if they registered a vote.

Mr Moolla said people were not interested in ambiguous sops like power-sharing.

"We want direct representation in a single Parliament and for the SAIC to enjoy any

credibility it must identify with the people."

On Cato Manor, a member of the National People's Party, Mr Madhanlall Mohanlall, said the belt of Indian residential area stretching from Cato Manor to Verulam on the North Coast was not only an Indian group area but a geological area with soil problems.

"Even the Durban City Engineer has reported on the presence of eccla shale in Cato Manor. I suggest that a committee be appointed to investigate building prospects for the area."

He said he foresaw an escalation in building costs apart from the difficulties in obtaining building society loans.
— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/817

NP ORDERED TO HALT PAMPHLET LIBELLING HNP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Toni Reyneke]

[Text]

THE National Party in the Transvaal was ordered in the Rand Supreme Court not to publish or distribute a pamphlet containing allegedly libellous allegations against the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Mr acting Justice Phillips granted an urgent application brought by nine HNP candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections in Johannesburg against the NP, Mr C R E Rencken (MP for Benoni) of the National Party information services in Braamfontein and Brill Broers, a printing company in Central Road, Fordsburg.

The return date is March 9 and the deputy Sheriff was ordered to attach and destroy all copies of the pamphlet, "What does the HNP stand for?"

The application was brought by Mr Jacobus Frederik Myburgh, candidate for Ward 10; Mr Joseph Adriaan Coetzee, Ward 13; Mr Victor Stephen de Kock, Ward 20; Professor Johannes Christoffel Schabert, Ward 23; Mr Pieter Jacobus van den Berg, Ward 24; Mr William John Holder, Ward 34; Mr Frank Havenga, Ward 37; Mr Walter James Seymour, Ward 38; Mr Jacobus Petrus van Zyl, Ward 43; and the HNP of Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria.

Mr Myburgh said in papers that during his campaign he had found copies of a pamphlet which had been distributed by the National Party among voters in his and other wards.

The pamphlet contained malicious and libellous allegations against the HNP, himself and other HNP

candidates, Mr Myburgh said.

The pamphlet was aimed at discrediting the HNP party and HNP candidates.

Mr Myburgh said the pamphlet alleged they were dishonest, liars, that they told lies to bring prejudice against other parties, that they followed a policy of hate, that they followed a rebellious and violent policy against non-Whites and that their actions suited the enemies of the Republic.

The pamphlet contained innuendos in that it accused the HNP of propagating racial violence, that it followed a policy of rebellion and violence aimed at instigating racial violence and that it was playing into the hands of the Republic's enemies.

Mr Myburgh said the allegations were aimed at discrediting the HNP in politics, especially in the coming elections. The influence of the pamphlet might lead to a positive mistrust in the party, he said.

The publication of the libellous allegations would cause doubt among voters. It would cause voters to turn against the HNP or to refrain from voting, the court heard.

My Myburgh said the publishers of the pamphlet knew the allegations contained therein were libellous and false and that it would discredit the HNP. He said the publication was urgent as he had only six days in which to deny the allegations contained in the pamphlet. The disadvantages to him would become worse if distribution was not stopped immediately.

'FIGHT TO END' SPLITS NATIONAL PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Preparations are being made for a fight to the finish between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the 22 dissident MPs who walked out of the National Party's Parliamentary caucus on Wednesday.

Reconciliation appears to be out of the question.

A final meeting between Dr Andries Treurnicht and his Cabinet colleagues, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and Mr F W de Klerk, which was arranged for yesterday, fell away because the two did not turn up.

At the same time the three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal National Party, Mr Schoeman, Mr De Klerk and Mr Fanie Botha, and other Transvaal MPs who did not leave the caucus met to discuss tactics for tomorrow's "major battle" at the special Transvaal NP Head Committee meeting in Pretoria.

Signal

Most of the 22 men who left the NP caucus started clearing up their parliamentary offices in the National Party wing yesterday — the clearest indication so far that they had no intention of returning to Mr Botha's caucus.

Approached, one of them said: "You can write that we will now fight for every position we can get."

Another said: "We will fight to the very end, even if it takes two or three or four years."

Dr Treurnicht himself, speaking from his Pretoria residence, was not prepared to say any more than, "We'll wait and see."

The Citizen understands that Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Hendrik Schoeman arranged today's special meeting of the executive of the Transvaal Head Committee in Cape Town "without prior knowledge of Dr Treurnicht", who is chairman of the executive.

Dr Treurnicht confirmed last night he had not been consulted

about the meeting and said he had told the two Ministers he took the strongest objection to their attitude.

The Citizen understands that the executive will mainly discuss arrangements and the agenda for tomorrow's Head Committee meeting in Pretoria. But the possibility is not excluded that the anti-Treurnicht men and the executive could test their power by calling on the executive to decide whether Dr Treurnicht and the other dissidents should be expelled from the National Party.

16 leaders

There are 16 members of the executive. They are Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and his wife Judy, Mr Casper Uys, Mr Jack Steyl, Mr Jimmy Kruger, Mr Thomas Langley, Mr Fanie Schoeman, Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr F W de Klerk, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Dr Piet Koornhof, Mr Danie Steyn, Mrs Marthina Botha, General Magnus Malan and Dr Gerrit Viljoen. The latter eight are considered to be the anti-Treurnicht members of the executive.

Vorster Backs Dr T

CAPE TOWN. — Former Prime Minister and State President, Mr B J Vorster, yesterday joined Dr Andries Treurnicht in rejecting the concept of power sharing.

In a statement from his home at Oubosstrand, Mr Vorster said: "I can

find no fault with the motivation as well as the action of Dr Treurnicht and the MPs who voted with him.

"I also whole-heartedly endorse their rejection of power sharing in whatever form." — Sapa.

Dissident Nats will 'Never Return'

CAPE TOWN. — There appears to be no possibility that Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration and Transvaal National Party leader and a considerable number of the other 21 members who left the Parliamentary caucus with him, would return to the caucus.

Interviews yesterday with a number of the dissidents in Cape Town revealed that they were either not at all interested in returning to Mr Botha's caucus, or they will not return unless the Prime Minister states publicly that powersharing would not be introduced into the NP's policies.

Two of the group of 22 told The Citizen they

had been taken by surprise by the events in the caucus on Wednesday which lead to the controversial motion of confidence in the Prime Minister's interpretation of policies which eventually lead to the split.

But both are to stick to their decisions, which they call "decisions on a matter of principle". They do not intend returning to the P W Botha caucus.

The Citizen understands nearly all members of the dissident group, apart from the leaders, were approached by caucus members with a view to get them to reconsider their walkout.

One of the leaders of the group told The Citizen "there is no chance of reconciliation".

He said the attitude of the Prime Minister in the caucus made it impossible for most of the dissidents to even consider returning.

The dissidents accept that both Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg would be left out of the Cabinet when it was reshuffled.

An interesting fact is that practically every dissident who was approached by other caucus members — and two with whom The Citizen spoke yesterday — said that they had been told they would in future, "have to accept powersharing as the only and last option available to White South Africans".

Claim Rejected

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, who left the NP's Parliamentary caucus with Dr Andries Treurnicht and 20 other MPs yesterday, rejected a claim by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, that the group could join up with the HNP.

Mr Langley, commenting on a report in The Citizen in which Mr Jaap Marais alleged that one of the members of the dissident group had been in touch with him on the matter of joining, said "he was not aware that any of the group of 22 has contacted Mr Jaap Marais."

MPCs Support Botha in Spite of MPs

[Article by Chris Steyn]

THE MPC's of two Johannesburg constituencies whose MP's walked out of the National Party parliamentary caucus on Wednesday, yesterday gave their support to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Hennle Bekker, MPC for Jeppe, yesterday described the remark Mr Koos van der Merwe made when he walked out of the caucus, as "unhappy words in the circumstances."

Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe was reported to have said: "I have had enough of the Prog, PW."

Mr Bekker disagreed with this statement. He told The Citizen yesterday; "No, PW is not a Prog."

Mr Bekker said he had not heard why Mr Van der Merwe had

acted the way he did and was unable to judge the incident.

"I don't have the essential information to form an opinion. I have to hear everybody's side of the story," he said.

"But if Mr Van der Merwe's action is based purely on a split of the National Party, my support lies with Mr Botha.

He also said if he had to go by Press reports only, he had no choice but to support the Prime Minister.

Mr Jimmy Hall, MPC for Rosettenville and candidate in the forthcoming municipal elections, yesterday said that he was disappointed that Mr Sporie van Rensburg, MP for the area, had walked out of the caucus.

"I am amazed at what transpired at the meeting. I sincerely hope they will sort out this problem — not only for the sake of the National Party, but for the sake of the country," he said.

Mr Hall believes the crisis in the National Party will not only have far-reaching effects on the future survival of the National Party and the Afrikaner nation, but it happened at a "most inconvenient time."

"It happened at the incorrect time, the time of the municipal elections, the time we are trying to capture Johannesburg," he said.

Although Mr Hall had not heard from his MP, Mr Van Rensburg, and felt uneasy judging the incident, he spoke with great admiration for Mr Botha.

"Mr Botha's policies are good, his policies are clear to everybody throughout the country. I have the greatest admiration for what he has achieved in Soweto," he said.

He told The Citizen he disagreed with remarks about Mr Botha being a "Prog."

"I cannot agree that PW is a Prog. He is a

Nationalist and the policies of the National Party are entirely different from those of the Progressive Federal Party.

"If you want a homogeneous Government, you have to work for a homogenous government," he said.

Mr Danie van Zyl, MPC for Maraisburg, yesterday seemed to be rather undisturbed by the crisis in the National Party.

"My priority is the Johannesburg municipal elections," he told The Citizen. "We have to win the elections, we can't afford to lose Johannesburg to the Progs," he said yesterday.

He said the voters of Maraisburg were "working-class" people, who were "more concerned about the politics of Johannesburg than those of Cape Town."

'Dynamic Politics From Split'

STELLENBOSCH. — Professor J J Degenaar, head of Stellenbosch University's political philosophy department, welcomed the news of the developing split in the National Party and said the South African political scene was now likely to become more dynamic.

He said that depending on how much support Dr Andries Treurnicht could muster at a planned meeting in Pretoria on Saturday, a situation might arise where the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would have to seek alliances with the FFP.

Prof Degenaar said he hoped attempts to heal the rift would not come about as this would only have a negative effect on South African politics.

It was time, he said, for the Rightists in the party to stand up and be counted. He hoped Dr Treurnicht and his followers would leave the National Party.

This would allow the whole political set-up to be restructured.

As he read the present situation, a real split would allow the Government to get on with development and to move to the Left.

Prof Degenaar predicted that the Broederbond would try to intervene in the dispute to re-establish some sort of unity.

Oth w Afrikaans academics at Stellenbosch have declined to comment on the situation until they have had more time to study the situation.

Professor S P Cilliers of the university's sociology department, cautioned that the split might not yet be final. Dr Treurnicht had previously gone against Nationalist policy and the party had remained united.

However, it should become clearer in a week whether the split was permanent. If this proved to be so then Dr Treurnicht, basing his policy on self-determination for the various groups, was clearly in the HNP camp.

"If the concept of self-determination is carried to its logical conclusion then one has to start talking of Coloured and Asian homelands — because self-determination for different groups is not possible unless it takes place in separate states," Prof Cilliers said.

If the Treurnicht followers and the HNP joined forces they would become a major force and Mr Botha might be forced to seek support from the Left. —Sapa.

'It's Lollipop Apartheid'

CAPE TOWN. — The split in the National Party was ironic and over what was essentially a non-issue to Blacks, Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday.

It was ironic, because the politically more intelligent apartheid plans of Mr P W Botha for power sharing with Coloured and Indian people would in reality greatly consolidate White dominance.

It would also create "an aura of enlightened politics and be the lollipop that Washington has been asking for," Dr Boesak said.

"The issue of the split is essentially a non-issue to Blacks, because the power sharing principles are basically the same.

"Dr Treurnicht believes that the political situation in the country should remain unaltered and Mr Botha believes, too, that it should remain unaltered — but more streamlined.

"The one believes in happy apartheid and the other in unhappy apartheid, but in the end it is the same — apartheid and white dominance."

Professor Jakes Gerwel, of the university's Afrikaans-Nederlands department, said it was doubtful whether power sharing was meaningful sharing. Mr Botha's plan still meant White dominance. — Sapa

BUGGING OF RANDBURG NP CANDIDATE'S PHONE ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Andy Thomson]

[Text]

THE Randburg municipal elections took a dramatic turn yesterday when the chairman of the Management Committee announced that a security firm had discovered a bugging device connected to the telephone of Mr Thys Sutherland, a sitting councillor and National Party candidate.

Leak

Mr Ernst Pienaar showed Pressmen a copy of an affidavit made by a Mr Petrus Johannesburg Koekemoer of Interstate Security, in which he said he had discovered what he presumed was a bug while doing a physical search of telephone lines connected to members of the National Party at their request.

The request was made by Mr G Simaan because "certain information concerning the National Party in Mr Sutherland's ward" had leaked out and that it was suspected that either a party member had let the cat out of the bag or else the information had been leaked in some other way.

The bug was found on Tuesday evening. It was handed to Mr Simaan at his pharmacy the next day in the presence of Mr Sutherland and another party member. Mr Pienaar was given the bug the same day.

Deplored

Mr Pienaar said he "Did not want to get involved" but said he de-

plored the use of electronic devices to invade the privacy of anyone in any situation. When asked whom he thought might be responsible for planting the device he said he had no idea.

Mr Koekemoer, the security investigator, arranged for Mr Sutherland's home to be kept under surveillance on Wednesday night. His informer told him later a white LDV had driven past the house, stopping at intervals.

Mr Simaan, who was told of the incident, said it was "extraordinary" because it was reported to him a few days ago that a white LDV had been seen in the vicinity where National Party posters had been torn down.

CSO: 4700/817

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL ACCUSED OF DOUBLE STANDARDS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Feb 82 p 14

[Editorial: "How Does Dr Perez Reconcile This?"]

[Text] The UN secretary general is going to visit Israel. In light of the role which that country plays in world politics, with its position as the focal point in the continuing Middle East crisis, this is not surprising. What is surprising is that Dr Perez is acting in direct conflict with a decision of the UN's General Assembly.

It was but a few days ago that the General Assembly made the decision that UN members must break all relations with Israel and must exclude that nation from the world community.

Actually UN members are not bound to decisions made by the General Assembly; only the Security Council can make binding decisions. However, UN officials usually pay closer attention to General Assembly decisions and the decision on Israel expressly stipulates that "all specialized agencies of the UN and international bodies" are expected to act accordingly.

In the case of South-West Africa, in justifying favoritism for SWAPO, it is always pointed out that the General Assembly has declared that organization as the only legal representative of all the inhabitants of South-West Africa. The Security Council made no binding decisions of this sort, but this did not deter UN bureaucrats from supporting SWAPO at the expense of the internal parties of South-West Africa.

Dr Perez himself also acted in the spirit of the General Assembly's absurd decision when he praised SWAPO for its collaboration with the UN and criticized South Africa severely. That action is hardly consonant with his intention of visiting Israel.

Would that intention be indicative of a recollection of a decision by Dr Perez of not letting himself be bound to indefensible General Assembly decisions? That would be a hopeful sign, but it appears to be too good to be true, at least as far as South-West Africa is concerned.

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CSO: 4701/28

SOUTH AFRICA

HUMAN RIGHTS: SECURITY IS MAJOR BLOCK TO REFORM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Washington--The U.S. State Department's annual report on human rights recognizes that political change in South Africa is starting to come along. However it expresses doubt as to where these changes are leading.

The government's own measures and other factors in South Africa have started things going, according to the report. But this is putting South Africa in a dilemma with an increasing conflict with the requirements for change and the requirements for security.

Each year the State Department must present to Congress a comprehensive report about human rights in all parts of the world and in the chapter on South Africa the statement is made that although apartheid continued to exist in 1981 there was a certain movement in the direction of accommodation.

The South African Government is defending its measures for preserving white self-determination on grounds that this is a necessary answer to the country's unique set of circumstances. However the report states that the government does recognize that apartheid, as originally modeled by Dr H.F. Verwoerd, has failed. The South African Government has therefore committed itself to a process of political unity and has accepted economic integration; however, it is looking for a political order of things which will not lead to a unitary and multiracial South Africa.

Possibilities are being studied for providing representation in the central government to Asiatics and to the coloreds, but no recommendations have so far been submitted to parliament.

Homelands

No determination has yet been made as to whether there ought to be a parliament with three houses, one for each racial group, and separate voters rolls or limited direct representation in a parliament consisting of one house but based on separate voters rolls.

The fact that the white senate is replaced by a presidential council, in which the coloreds and the Asiatics are also serving, and the fact that a similar type of representation is also being considered for parliament are being regarded by some as an initial effort at a reformation process which will lead to a new political order.

Because, with respect to main politics, blacks are relegated to the homelands other people believe that the present reforms are aimed at modernizing apartheid and not at establishing fundamental political reforms.

The political structure created for blacks puts a limit to their political lives. Free exercise and political organizations outside of that structure is greatly restricted. Efforts at political organization are continuously obstructed by arrests or incarceration.

It is being said that the fact that there is no political forum on a national level for the blacks is having a harmful effect on the important labor reforms which are giving black workers greater rights.

In 1981 a considerably greater number of black trade union leaders were arrested and this is leading some people to assume that while there are only limited political structures for blacks there will be a fundamental clash between South Africa's labor reforms and the country's security system.

It is being said that this conflict over South Africa's dilemma of reform points to security and the problem can be resolved only by tackling the basic question of country-wide political rights for blacks.

The conflict between slow political change and increasing political pressure is a big factor in South Africa.

Critics are saying that official heavy-handed policy represents a denial that changes are really taking place. Yet there is reason to believe that the South African Government sees appropriate security measures as prerequisites for its reform.

In 1981 the basic structure of apartheid continued on much along the same pattern, but for some of the coloreds there is a suggestion of limited changes in the basic pattern which has left them without voting rights. There is also a measure of actual change in the pattern of discrimination which is stipulated in legislations.

The report goes on to say: "The thing which remains clear from this contrasting trend is that political changes in South Africa are on the way as an organic process."

Some observers believe that the strong support received by the Reconstituted Nationalist Party in the elections represents a counter-reaction which confirms this process of change and the difficulty which the South African Government is experiencing with this. What is not yet clear is how the requirements for security and the requirements for change can be reconciled and where the process of change will lead; so states the report.

7964

CSO: 4701/25

PRISON DEATH OF TRADE UNIONIST RAISES QUESTIONS, CRITICISM

Explanations Promised

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Following the death of Dr Neil Aggett, who was found hanged in prison last week, the legal process is being expedited and all the pertinent facts will be made public in good time. This is what Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday during a parliamentary break.

Answering questions asked by Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party member of parliament for Houghton, Mr Coetsee also said that he had received a report on Dr Aggett's health condition.

However, in light of the provisions of the Act on Legal Death Investigations, in accordance to which a prescribed legal process (which could include a legal death investigation), which will soon be instituted by the attorney general, he will be handling the case in a subjudicial manner.

After the police investigation is completed all the pertinent statements, documents and information will be submitted to the attorney general and he will then start the legal process.

In answer to other questions Mr Coetsee said that a private pathologist, hired by Dr Aggett's family, attended the autopsy.

In answer to other questions asked by Mrs Suzman, Minister of Police Louis le Grange said that Dr Aggett was last visited by his family on 31 December of last year. On 18 January he was visited by a magistrate and on 22 January by an inspector.

Mr Le Grange said that at the present time 100 people are being held in pursuance of Article 6 of the Act on Terrorism and 14 in pursuance of Article 22 of the General Legal Amendment Act.

Medical and Dental Council Blamed

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] An appeal was made yesterday to members of the medical profession to express lack of confidence in South Africa's Health and Dental Council in light of the death of Mr Neil Aggett.

The appeal was made by Prf P. I. Folb, professor of pharmacology at the Capetown University and head doctor of the Groote Schuur Hospital. He asserted that the Health and Dental Council was partially instrumental for the death of Dr Aggett, the trade union worker who was found hanged in his cell while under police arrest.

Professor Folb stated that the country's detention laws made Dr Aggett's death possible, however, the medical profession bears co-responsibility for this. He asserted that many doctors are ashamed of being members of the medical profession because of this.

No Sign

He said that the council, which condoned the handling of black activist Steve Biko who also died in prison, did try to get the country's detention laws revised 18 months ago in order to insure the security of those under arrest; however, nothing has yet been done in this respect.

"Doesn't the council realize the seriousness of this matter?" he asked. Professor Folb also asserted that correspondence relating to the Biko case has been left unanswered and the Medical Association of South Africa has not yet shown a sign of concern over this matter despite the danger of world isolation in the field of medicine.

"The conclusions which doctors are forced to draw are that spokesmen and patrons of the medical profession are hardly giving any signs of being worried over the situation and that this sign has in no small way contributed to the death of Dr Aggett.

7964

CSO: 4791/27

SOUTH AFRICA

SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS OF DR AGGETT'S DEATH DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Dr Aggett's Case"]

[Text] The fact that the death of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, who died in prison, unleashed a storm of protest here and abroad should not have surprised anyone. This is a very unfortunate as well as a highly exploitable event. But the fact that the reaction was so predictable does not, however, attenuate the implications which this incident has for South Africa.

In the international situation in which the country finds itself the death of somebody imprisoned in pursuance of the security legislation is something which South Africa can hardly afford regardless of the specific circumstances which brought about the death.

In light of the official assurances, which have just now been given again, concerning the circumstances in which people like Dr Aggett are arrested, his death immediately raises various questions. One of these is how an item of clothing such as a scarf, on which he was found hanged, ever got into his cell. There are questions on which legal investigations will hopefully throw more light.

The fact that a legal investigation is coming up does not, however, relieve the authorities concerned from the duty of reviewing the existing control measures and do so urgently. There are indications that this is already taking place and will also receive first rate attention in the future in light of the recommendations of the Rabie Commission.

But no matter how much Dr Aggett's death is to be regretted one can rightfully question some of the reactions at home and abroad. Blaming this disturbing incident simply on the government's policy and on the security legislation which is now in force is just superficial and simplistic.

Only last week in its report the Rabie Commission of investigation into the security legislation undertook to explain in a good logical manner why such legislation is unfortunately necessary in South Africa's circumstances of a Marxist onslaught.

It would therefore be to everybody's profit to desist from hasty condemnations and to wait for the outcome of the legal investigation as well as other main points which are likely to follow.

DEFICIT PUT AT R4 700-M BY SANLAM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's Budget deficit before borrowings for the 1981/82 fiscal year could amount to about R4 700-million, as against an estimated R2 700-million for the current year, Sanlam says in its latest economic survey.

To balance his Budget for the coming financial year won't be an easy task for Mr Horwood.

A big part of the deficit will probably be financed by domestic and overseas loans, and the Minister has no option but to increase taxation, Sanlam says.

Revenue

The increase in GST from 4 to 5 percent and the 10 percent surcharge on imports announced in the mini-Budget will bring in additional revenue to the tune of R1 150-million.

This will leave the Minister with a deficit (before loans) of about R3 550-million.

Sanlam says if one assumes that Mr Horwood is able to raise a further R350-million from sources such as non-marketable stock and foreign loans and that the Public Debt Commissioners takes up Government stock to the value of R1 400-million, the deficit will be reduced to R1 800-million.

It says there is a distinct possibility the Government will impose a loan levy on companies only.

This will bring in about R400-million, leaving the Minister then with a shortfall of R1 400-million.

If he decides to impose a 10 percent levy on individuals, too, this will reduce the amount to be financed out of stock issues to about R1 050-million.

In arriving at the shortfall of R4 700-million, Sanlam makes a detailed forecast on both the Government's income and expenditure for the 1981/82 fiscal year.

It estimates the total Exchequer receipts for 1981/82 (excluding loans) at R13 164-million.

This is made up as follows: Customs and Excise R1 551-million, gold mine taxation R2 160-million, general sales tax R2 150-million, and other receipts R7 303-million.

Sanlam says it seems that the actual tax receipts from gold mines will not differ much from the 1981 budget estimate.

Government income from this source could therefore be about 40 percent less than the approximately R3 600-million received in the 1980/81 fiscal year.

By taking all this into consideration Sanlam estimates that total revenue (excluding loans for the current fiscal year) will be about 2 percent more than in the previous fiscal year. This compares with a decline of one percent foreseen in the 1981 Budget.

Sanlam says Govern-

ment spending in the period April 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981 exceeded that of the corresponding period in the previous year by about 21 percent.

For the full year it is estimated that the expenditure will exceed that of 1980/81 by about 19 percent.

Expenditure

Sanlam estimates that Government expenditure will increase by at least 17 percent in the 1982/83 fiscal year. This is about the same as that foreseen in the previous Budget.

Sanlam expects that Mr Horwood's Budget proposals will bring about a marked decline in private consumer spending, particularly on durable goods such as cars and household appliances.

It estimates a growth rate of about 1,5 percent for next year, while foreseeing a rise in the consumer index of about 0,7 percent to an average of roughly 14 percent.

SECURITY POLICE DETAIN LINDA BERNHARDT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

THE FATHER of South Africa's latest detainee, Linda Bernhardt, hopes that Security Police will allow him to see his daughter.

Linda (28), a pretty brunette who was instrumental in the locally and overseas success of the Black all-women group Joy that she managed, has recently been in London, New York and Los Angeles arranging bookings.

She left her husband, record producer Greg Cutler, in Los Angeles and returned to South Africa on Tuesday evening after a seven-week absence.

Her flight was due in at Jan Smuts Airport at 6.15 pm and her father, prominent show business figure, Mr Ian Bernhardt, was at the airport with Linda's brother, Trevor to meet her.

"She never arrived. She never got off that plane," said an upset Mr Bernhardt. "We

went through purgatory.

"We went through the whole scenario of what could have happened to Linda. We thought she had been coshed in New York. It just never entered our heads that she had been picked up by the Security Police."

Calls

Mr Bernhardt telephoned Linda's husband and established that his daughter had definitely been on that New York flight and that her name was on the passenger list.

Several telephone calls were then made in a vain effort to trace Linda. At 10 pm, a call came from the Security Police with the information that Linda had been detained.

It has now been confirmed by the Security Police that Mrs Cutler is being held at John Vorster Square under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act.

The Citizen tried to find out if Mr Bernhardt's request to see his daughter would be granted.

Refused

Security Police chief, Lt-Gen Johan Coetzee, was not available yesterday. Col Brooderyk at the SP headquarters refused to discuss the matter.

"I am still hoping that we will get to see her," said Mr Bernhardt. "I haven't given up hope."

Apart from the emotional stress caused by his daughter's detention, Mr Bernhardt also has to pick up the pieces of her business venture.

The future of the Black groups "Sakhile" and "Dr Rhyme" is in her hands — as well as that of the popular "Joy" — with bookings she had just made for them in Europe and the United States.

If Mr Bernhardt is to continue with the promotion of these South African groups overseas, he must know exactly what arrangements his daughter has made.

HORWOOD: ECONOMY GOOD DESPITE GOLD LOSSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. -- The drop in the gold price had cost South Africa R3 000-million in lost foreign cash, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill he said the exchequer had lost about R1 600-million due to the drop in gold earnings.

"Yet, what is our position?" he asked.

"Our economy is in excellent shape with record vehicle sales, a continuing investment boom and an excellent growth rate.

"Our finances, in spite of strains imposed from abroad are, under Government direction, in very good hands."

Discredited

Mr Horwood said both Opposition parties' finance spokesmen, Mr Harry Schwarz

(PFP Yeoville) and Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) had discredited themselves by seeking to cast reflection on the Treasury and the Reserve Bank with completely unsubstantiated allegations that the two institutions had mismanaged South Africa's fiscal and monetary policies.

Mr Horwood then quoted two comments made in March 1980 and June 1981 praising his department's budgeting and management. Both had come from Mr Harry Oppenheimer and were but two of many authoritative judgments which praised the Minister's finance management.

In 1980 the gold price averaged \$613 an ounce, dropping by \$153 to an average of \$460 an ounce in 1981.

Drastic

"In the last year it has cost South Africa, in terms of cash earned abroad, more than R3 000-million and the

Exchequer roughly R1 600-million.

"So drastic a setback would have knocked the stuffing out of many a country today yet what is our position?"

It was sheer nonsense to say that he had gambled with the gold price.

He had been accused of dissipating the gains derived from the gold boom.

Suppress

The facts that the Opposition chose to suppress were:

- South Africa took advantage of the boom to redeem public debt on a vast scale, reducing it from the 1977 level of R2 296-million to R1 302-million by the end of 1980.

- A record R1 240-million was reserved for the stabilisation fund to finance strategic imports such as oil and armaments.

- The security force build-up and an effective armaments indus-

try was financed, with defence spending rising from R650-million in 1974/75 to nearly R3 000-million.

● Record amounts were set aside for housing, education, social services, development of Black National States and the infrastructure generally and, while all this was happening.

● The biggest tax reductions in history were made with the marginal rate dropping from 72 percent at incomes above R28 000 in 1975 to 50 percent at incomes above R40 000.

Improvement

Mr Horwood wanted to know why the Opposition failed to mention the latest figures showing the improvement in the cost of living index.

"Ever since I have sat here the Opposition has consistently exaggerated the impact of inflation," Mr Horwood said.

He also parried charges that he had created worthless paper money by way of Reserve Bank credit.

"It may be paper money, but no one who knows anything about it would call it worthless," he said.

The Opposition suppressed the fact that it was temporary bridging finance occasioned by the need to supplement the Treasury's financing of strategic imports made by the State Procurement Fund and the record maize crop, the export of which was made difficult because of the poor state of the country's trading partners.

Implications

The official Opposition's spokesman was specifically informed of the R1,800-million drawn from the Land Bank for this purpose.

"Surely he can see what implications for financing policy such huge transactions must have?

"I say again that the credit drawn from the Reserve Bank under the current tight financial conditions, which have been forced on us from abroad, is temporary bridging finance and not part of our budgeting philosophy."

Mr Horwood called on the leaders of the two Opposition parties to replace their spokesmen on finance.

CSO: 4700/817

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS SUPPRESSION SOURS MITIGATION OF U.S. ATTITUDE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Washington--The Steyn Report about the mass media could not have come at a more inopportune time. On top of this the young man [Neil Aggett] then died in a cell of the security police...

These are two matters over which strong emotions were unleashed. But although a person might have problems with himself sometimes one has to store emotions in a refrigerator and look at the world around oneself with a cool attitude.

Then one gets to wonder what kind of fate it is that manages matters in such a way that an event of actual significance for South Africa loses its effect so much ahead of time.

The American report on human rights in South Africa, which was publicized over the weekend, is in itself important. It has greater significance, because this is a visible and measurable knowledge of the progress in our relations with a country which next to our own ought to be the most important for ourselves.

South Africa is not extolled in the report. We cannot consider this unreasonable. There is a whole series of meanings which I could have presented differently and there are also additional facts and opinions which I could have provided. However, under the circumstances this is as favorable a report as we could have expected.

Freedom of the Press

In this mention is made of a whole string of unpleasant things. But here mention is also made of the fact that South Africa is changing and the effort for a better society is not just based on words.

But just before the appearance of the report those other things happened and the attention of the public and politicians was drawn in the opposite direction.

Freedom of the press is a precious jewel for Americans and it is inscribed in their constitution. This is one of the very first tests they use in judging another country or the actions of their own government.

Now here comes a commission with recommendations which, as interpreted, would seriously impair freedom of the press in South Africa, while the U.S. report had just mentioned the lively role which the press plays in South Africa as an important channel of communication between the groups in our divided society.

Advantage

The irony is that there were the right signs indicative that the direction which the Reagan administration has been following with respect to South Africa has been increasingly acceptable.

A few days ago a U.S. friend said that if things go right this could turn out to be a generally acceptable policy to the definite advantage of South Africa.

We are far from there yet and for the people in the administration who are propagating this new direction it is not easy to persuade other Americans of the appropriateness of this direction. There are misgivings even in the ranks of the Republican Party.

These misgivings have now unavoidably become more pronounced and if essential parts of the Steyn Plan are accepted in legislation it will be one step harder for the people who, through constructive involvement, want to create a better climate between South Africa and the United States.

Illusion

Every member of the party, who in certain respects is not with the government, still has a constituency to which he is responsible. A policy which appears to be (or could be presented) in outright sympathy with South Africa, and as one having an abundance of carrots and no sweat, could create trouble in domestic and foreign policy.

American officials must detach themselves from such an illusion if they want to maintain credibility and get support from their own people. If you suddenly start saying good things about the order of things in South Africa then you will have to balance that by also being critical when things happen in South Africa which are offensive to U.S. feelings.

Report

That is how Americans explain it, and this fact is known in our own politics: You must above all be able to get your own people to go along with you if you want to undertake a new course.

Whenever something like the Steyn Report does show up then we must rightly expect that officials here, such as Senator Charles Percy and his colleagues and entities like the State Department, will express an opinion on that.

In these circumstances it would after all be unrealistic to expect them to be silent.

7964

CSO: 4701/24

SOUTH AFRICA

HUMAN RIGHTS: U.S. UNDERSTANDING OF A DILEMMA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Feb 82 p 10

[Editorial: "An Important Recognition"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department with its long history of traditional criticism and sometimes even officials inimical toward South Africa seldom has ever leaned backwards to give any signs of approbation with respect to South Africa, even under the Reagan administration.

Thus the most recent report on human rights with respect to South Africa, to the effect that political changes in this country are taking place, represents an important recognition. The irony is that there are still some South Africans who are apparently incapable of perceiving this self-evident fact.

The American report admits that the government's measures and other factors have started things going in this direction, but there are apparently doubts among Americans as to where these changes are leading. The report also makes it clear that South Africa is faced with a dilemma because of the requirements for change on the one side and for security on the other.

As to the immediate objective this has surely been spelled out repeatedly and just now once again by the prime minister in parliament. On the one hand this entails the binding of whites and coloreds into an inclusive nationhood and on the other the highly possible satisfaction of blacks political aspirations in a constellation of self-governing states.

Movement toward these objectives, however, requires that, as every reformer knows full well, there be a feeling of orderliness and security among all the groups that are affected. Reforms which do not take into consideration the matter of security head for revolution instead of evolutionary change.

It is a good thing that there is a grasp of this dilemma in high U.S. circles.

7964

CSO: 4701/28

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW BOOKS PROMOTE BLACK HOUSING, LAND OWNERSHIP

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Pieter Cronje: "Give Blacks Land Ownership Rights"]

[Text] Pretoria--Urban blacks must obtain land ownership rights in view of the fact that their permanence in the so-called white urban regions is now ideologically acceptable, according to a new book on black housing which was published yesterday. The book voices criticism of the general approach on providing housing for lower income groups in South Africa.

Instead of it being a process leading to greater self-sufficiency the provisioning of inexpensive housing is being determined only on the number of units being built.

The book, "A History of Black Housing in South Africa," was written by Pauline Morris who is a planning and research consultant and was done as a project for the South African Foundation. The Foundation has published another book, "Aspects of Black Housing," and it contains contributions by Miss Morris and seven other experts.

"A History of Black Housing" treats housing for blacks from the colonial period before 1910 to the policy and legislative amendments of 1977 to 1980.

The positive approach to black housing which the government has begun to follow after the publication of the Riekert Report (greater variety and choice, greater involvement on the part of the private sector and employers, a more stable form of leasehold and below market loans) is not enough.

The critical housing shortage and the distrust of many blacks of the government's intentions require more drastic and far-reaching changes.

In order to overcome these problems and promote self sufficiency on the part of the individual and the community blacks must obtain land ownership rights, influx control must be removed gradually, more money must be made available and more efficient financing methods found, there must be more contributions from the private sector, there will have to be more comprehensive planning and more land purchased for future development, more suitable building standards accepted, a more effective process found for administration and representation, urban neighborhoods improved and an appropriate building process promoted.

Land ownership will overcome the psychological resistance of many blacks to the present leasehold system and simplify the complicated registration procedures. Because of the increased price of land ownership rights will be much more expensive than leaseholding. However, this could help in stimulating sales, ownership and the development of an active black property market.

7964

CSO: 4701/26

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATOR PLEADS FOR OPEN UNIVERSITIES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] The government's failure to open South African universities to all races will throw suspicion on its declared endeavor for equal education for all. This is what Dr S.J. Saunders, rector and vice chancellor of Capetown University, said yesterday in Capetown.

Dr Saunders was addressing about 60 members of the Graduate School of Business Association on the role of the university in South Africa and said that the right of universities to select students at will must be restored.

Pointing to the recent conference in Grahamstown, where the report of the De Lange Commission was discussed, Dr Saunders said that there was unanimity on the untenability of the present policy on the admission of students.

According to him the existing "permit system," which stipulates that colored students can study in universities of their choice only under certain conditions, is unacceptable as is also the "quota system" which is now being mentioned.

"It does not appear that there exists a basic reason why South African universities are now forbidden from choosing their students themselves," he stated.

Waste

He agreed with the recommendation of the Lange Commission that all universities be opened. If the government rejects this recommendation then the sincerity of the government's effort for equal education will be suspect.

Dr Saunders also pleaded for one education department instead of the existing four departments. The division of education into four departments leads to bureaucratic red tape, confusion, poor planning and an enormous waste of money, he said.

The aim of the university is to gather, assimilate and pass on knowledge. Yet it must also view society critically and help in resolving existing problems.

7964

CSO: 4701/26

SOUTH AFRICA

WAGE, STRUCTURE PROBLEMS AFFECT CIVIL SERVICE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--A big public protest by officials of the central government has been averted by the government's acceptance of a program for restructuring civil service; however, dissatisfaction is still running high over the announced general salary adjustment of about 15 percent.

The troublesome questions now occupying the minds of officials are: the rate at which the civil service salaries are going to be adjusted and what amount is to be set aside for this purpose.

In the course of its meeting just concluded the executive committee of the Union of Government Workers told the Council of Directors to proceed with negotiations so that the program for restructuring civil service will be applied within 3 years at the most.

The meeting also rejected the expected general salary increase of 15 percent. According to Colin Cameron, the honorary chairman of the Union of Civil Servants, the salary adjustment, which is more or less equal to the decreased buying power of the rand during the past year, is not at all satisfactory to civil servants.

Meeting

He stated that it will in no way cancel out the built up lag and moreover it will not promote the recruitment of capable personnel.

Dr Cameron came out with the statement after the meeting of the executive committee which took place on the evening before last. It was at this meeting that the reply of the Committee for Administration to the union's salaries protest was presented and discussed.

Although the contents of the letter would not be made known it is understood that the information provided in it is in agreement with the announcement made last week in parliament by Minister of State Administration Andries Treurnicht with respect to civil service salaries. But the letter did not provide any information about the time when the salaries adjustments would be made and how much money has been made available for this.

According to Dr Cameron it is clear that the government is planning to make civil service more competitive through inquiries into the professional groups.

Adjustments in the various professional groups will take place as the inquiries are completed.

The union has nothing against this method, but there is concern about how long it will take for the inquiries and the adjustments, according to Dr Cameron.

Collaboration

Dr Treurnicht said that the program for structuring is subject to the availability of money; however, Dr Cameron said that in light of the existing problems in the civil service it is necessary that this not be delayed.

Dr Cameron also said that, as a matter of high priority, ways and means should be found as soon as possible in order to expedite the execution of the program. He expressed the hope that the program would take effect in 2 years.

One of the concessions gained by the union is that from now on it will be consulted by the Committee for Administration on the order of preferences in making inquiries and adjustments among professional groups. Previously the union had no say or approving power in the drafting of the preferential list.

According to officials with whom this was discussed this approach of greater collaboration testifies to the union's recognition. The fact that the union's guidelines will be taken into consideration from now on indicates that the lower levels in the central civil service, where the need is the highest, can be the first to be considered.

The union will be dedicating itself to horizontal adjustments for workers in lower grades who, because of the variety of tasks which they must perform do not fall in any specific professional groups, so stated Dr Cameron.

The productivity and effectiveness of these workers are obstructed by a high rate of personnel turnover.

7964

CSO: 4701/26

SOUTH AFRICA

PETROL PRICE INCREASE DEPENDS ON RATE OF EXCHANGE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs F.W. de Klerk said that proposals for raising the price of petrol have not yet been drafted by his department.

At the moment the department is considering the factors which can affect the price of petrol but no proposals have yet been tabled. As soon as the department drafts the proposals it will submit them to the cabinet.... An announcement about the possible increase in the price of petrol will then be made "at the appropriate time," according to what De Klerk said.

He made the comment yesterday when asked about a report in RAPPORT that the price of petrol is going to be raised at the end of March. De Klerk stated that he could not accept responsibility for deductions which appear in newspapers. He referred DIE BURGER to its statement of 19 November of last year, when the price of petrol was raised, but was not passed on to the consumer.

Rate of Exchange

At the time the oil companies were allowed to deposit 4.6c per liter less into the equalization fund in order to recover the loss they suffered because of the unfavorable rate of exchange between the rand and the dollar. South Africa pays for its crude oil in dollars.

Mr De Klerk then also said that the equalization fund could bear the loss of income, which will arise from licensing, until the end of March of this year. At that time it is supposed that a price adjustment will become necessary if the rate of exchange between the rand and the dollar does not improve.

Yesterday De Klerk said that the study of factors which affect prices, such as rate of exchange, is still underway. As soon as the study is complete proposals will be made to the cabinet which will then decide on a possible increase in the price.

7964

CSO: 4701/25

BRIEFS

NAFCC OBJECTIVE--Durban--The president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuienyane, said in Durban yesterday it was an objective of the chamber to create an atmosphere of self-development in Black areas. He said economic problems among Blacks could not be solved by assistance from elsewhere. Nafcoc was encouraging a system whereby small Black businesses could be created and promoted. He said White businesses had a tendency to remove their profits from the developing areas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 8]

CENSUS TEST RUN--Pretoria--A pilot survey to prepare for the 1985 population census would start on Tuesday and continue for about 12 days, the Secretary for Statistics, Mr A.J. Louw, announced in Pretoria yesterday. He said the survey would be conducted countrywide in certain selected areas and about 13 000 people would be enumerated. The purpose of the survey was to test under practical conditions the proposed questions for the 1985 census as well as the enumeration procedures. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Feb 82 p 5]

NO CHANGE IN GROUP AREAS ACT--Yesterday Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs F.W. de Klerk stated that the government believes in a full social life for each of the population groups with separate residential areas for each of them. De Klerk was reacting to committee stage amendments at Edelhage with respect to draft amendments to the act by Mike Tarr (Progressive Federal Party for Pietermaritzburg-South). In the amendment Tarr proposed that references to whites, coloreds and blacks be scrapped. De Klerk said that he could not accept the amendments, because the government's policy is to undertake changes where it can do so without departing from fundamental principles, but not in any other aspects. There are separate residential areas in cities and towns and De Klerk wanted to know why this should not apply to mining areas. The amendments which are supported by the National Republican Party have been rejected. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Feb 82 p 8] 7964

CSO: 4701/26

BRIEFS

MORE DAR ES SALAAM PORT USE- Zaire intends in future to make greater use of the port of Dar Es Salaam and thereby reduce its dependence on the southern rail route to South Africa (writes Veronica Forrester). Zaire, together with Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Zambia, is interested in improving access to the Tanzanian port and has embarked on an ambitious programme to improve its communications links to the east. At the middle of this month a donors meeting is scheduled to take place in Brussels to discuss a series of improvements aimed at facilitating access to Dar Es Salaam. Representatives of the EEC Commission, EEC member states, Arab funds, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and Scandinavian countries are expected to attend, together with representatives of the African states concerned. They will be discussing a \$240m. programme to improve the "Central Corridor." About \$160m. is alone needed to improve the rail link between Dar es Salaam and the port of Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3367, 15 Feb 82 p 461]

CSO: 4700/823

GWEMBE GOVERNOR CONFIRMS RESENTMENT AGAINST GOVERNMENT MOUNTING

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PARTY Leaders in the Gwembe valley have urged the Government to set up a special rehabilitation fund for the area to facilitate the repair of infrastructure destroyed during the Zimbabwe liberation war.

And resentment against the Government is mounting over what is regarded by the people in the area as indifference towards their problem.

Confirming this Gwembe governor Mr Nicholas Chimunya said the Party should speed up the development process in the area.

"Gwembe is a special area which requires special treatment. I say so because during the seven years of the Zimbabwe liberation war most schools and bridges were destroyed by the commandos."

But he paid tribute to the Zambia national defence force which had removed most of the landmines planted by the Rhodesian commandos at a cost of

more than K90,000.

Mr Chimunya said as a result of this some of the roads which had been closed were now in use.

More money was urgently needed to repair schools and bridges which had been destroyed during the war.

Mr Chimunya, who has just been appointed governor, confirmed there was a general feeling among the leaders in the area that the Government had not paid enough attention to the needs of the Gwembe people.

It is understood one of the traditional leaders, Senior Chief Munyumbwe is agitating for the removal of the boma from the present site to the valley proper.

The chief and his supporters—who include most tribal elders—contend that the present site of the boma has retarded development of the Gwembe. There is also rancour that the Government has not given full boma status to Siavonga and Sinazongwe which should have their own district councils and governors.

CSO: 4700/837

ZAMBIAN-CAPE VERDIAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND CAPE Verde yesterday signed a general co-operation agreement covering all fields of human endeavour.

The agreement was signed at the Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira who completed a four-day State visit to Zambia.

President and Mrs Kaunda, top Party leaders, diplomats and hundreds of Lusaka residents braved a drizzle at the airport to see off the Cape Verde leader and his 12-man delegation.

During the visit, the two leaders held talks and reviewed relations between the two countries after which they released a joint communique.

Presidents Kaunda and Pereira reaffirmed their determination to promote bilateral co-operation and called for the intensification of these relations.

President Pereira expressed satisfaction for the creation of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference and the dynamism of the Organisation of African

economic integration through the spirit of the Lagos Plan.

On the other hand President Kaunda praised the positive outcome of the summit of the Inter State Committee on the drought in Sahel and congratulated President Pereira on his election as chairman of that organisation.

But both countries expressed concern over the escalating super power rivalry aimed at destabilising developing countries and regretted that the gap between these regions and the developed nations was widening.

On international issues, the two leaders condemned South Africa's negative attitude towards a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem and praised SWAPO's willingness to negotiate.

They pointed out that lasting peace could not be established in the region until the illegal occupation of Namibia was brought to an end and apartheid was dismantled.

In expressing their support with Angola, the two Presi-

dents emphasised that the struggle for the independence of Namibia should not be linked with the Angolan situation because this could only hamper the efforts of the international community to find a lasting solution in the region.

On the Middle East, they condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and its aggressive Zionist policy in the region.

They expressed concern about the on-going war in the Gulf between Iran and Iraq and called on the two countries to resolve their differences amicably.

And speaking after the signing ceremony, President Kaunda said the Cape Verde leader had won the hearts of Zambians wherever he went and would leave many of them enriched by his cool and imposing character.

Zambians were proud of their association with President Pereira because he was a simple human being committed to the cause of the oppressed all over the world, Dr Kaunda said.

PROPOSED NCCM-RCM MERGER TO BECOME EFFECTIVE IN LATE MARCH

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE proposed merger between Zambia's two giant copper mining companies — Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) is expected to become effective on 31st March.

In statements released in Lusaka yesterday by NCCM and RCM the two mining companies approved the merger documents at their separate board meetings held on February 15.

Notice given by the High Court of Zambia has ordered that separate meetings of the "A" and "B" shareholders of NCCM should be held on March 17.

The purpose of the meeting, the statement says "is to consider a resolution approving a scheme of arrangement proposed between the company and shareholders."

The notice also includes a separate circular letter to the members of the RCM placing before its shareholders the terms and reasons for the proposed merger of the two mining companies.

When the merger has been clinched, the two companies will become

Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM). Shareholders have been given detailed information about the two companies.

The despatch of the notice and circulars represents "a major step towards the formation of ZCCM announced by President Kaunda on May 15 last year," the statement says.

As a result of the merger ZCCM will be the second largest copper mining group in the world with a production level of about 600,000 tonnes of copper a year.

The largest copper mining group is Codelco in Chile which produces about 900,000 tonnes a year.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, RCM will acquire with effect from April 1, the whole issued share capital of NCCM from its two shareholders — Zambia Indust-

rial Mining Company (ZIMCO) and Zambia Copper Investment (ZCI).

This will be in exchange of 30,957,717 new "A" ordinary shares of K10 each and to ZCI of 20,616,238 "B" ordinary shares of K10.

After this, the undertaking and assets of NCCM will be transferred to RCM and the liabilities of NCCM will be assumed by RCM. NCCM will then be dissolved without winding up.

The enlarged share capital will be held at approximately 57.8 per cent by existing shareholders of NCCM.

The share capital of ZCCM will be held as: "A" ordinary shares, ZIMCO 100 per cent, "B" ordinary shares, ZCI, 68.6 per cent, KST, 17.4 per cent, United Kingdom public 3.3 per cent and the United States public 10.7 per cent.

President Kaunda has appointed current NCCM managing director, Mr Francis Kaunda as chairman-designate of ZCCM.

MINISTER JOINS BACKBENCHERS IN CONDEMNING LEADERSHIP 'HYPOCRISY'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text.]

NATIONAL GUIDANCE Minister Arnold Simuchimba yesterday joined backbenchers in condemning hypocrisy in the leadership and warned that unless leaders were exemplary, "violent change" was imminent.

Winding up debate on the estimates for his ministry, Mr Simuchimba concurred with several backbenchers who criticised some leaders for not practising what they preached.

"Our nation can be saved from violent change if we leaders can do even half of what we say in public. We have no choice. This is a responsibility we cannot avoid.

"Either we ruin this nation and let our names go down in history as traitors to the cause of the masses or commit ourselves and work for a peaceful change," Mr Simuchimba told Parliament.

The minister who was speaking after several MPs had castigated leaders for amassing wealth while at the same time preaching socialism conceded that lack of committed leadership had contributed to his ministry's poor performance.

This same lack of commitment had resulted in the failure to make the necessary progress in propagating the philosophy of Humanism.

Half-baked ideas had been given to the masses while some people took advantage of this situation to "exploit

and corrupt their fellow men."

"Exploitation and corruption are a result of greed, selfishness and self-centredness which can only be stamped out by leading a humanist life which recognises and respects man as God's creation."

The minister added: "While the people of Zambia have shown great faith in the philosophy of Humanism, some leaders have been wanting in many respects."

There were shouts of approval from backbenchers as Mr Simuchimba went on to point out that the crusade set forth by humanism was a test for good leadership.

He said critics of Zambia's socialist policies merely wanted to win the support of the people by blaming these policies for our economic ills.

"The socialist path is not a blind alley. Its merits lie in making the needs of the people the basis for production and distribution of goods and services."

Earlier Samfya Central MP Mr Joseph Kasongo accused top leaders of amassing wealth, which included farms,

and other large plots of land. He said this contradicted their teachings of socialism.

To avoid contradictions, he suggested that the government should declare publicly whether it was no longer pursuing the socialist path.

"Those leaders who are not committed to socialism should resign now instead of preaching what they do not practise."

Petauke MP Mr Lava Mullimba said the ministry should advise the government to spend money on improving public transport instead of spending more public funds on leaders' personal transport.

Chadiza MP Mr Gaselan Phiri expressed concern about governors "heaped" at Freedom House with nothing to do.

Kalulushi MP and governor, Mr Webster Lamba raised a point of order and asked whether Mr Phiri was in order to use the word "heaped" in reference to governors as if they were a heap of sand or gravel.

However, the Deputy Speaker, Mr Raphael Chota ruled that the MP might have visited the offices and found a lot of governors, and concluded that this did not augur well for good administration.

Mr Linyando Mukwe (Senanga), in his criticism of governors, said some of them at the

ministry had now been nicknamed "residue."

Minister of State for Tourism, Mr Augustine Nhumbula raised a point of order, objecting to the use of the word "residue."

But Mr Chota ruled that the word, in the context it had been used, was correct.

Livingstone MP Mr Sebastian Kapulu said leaders should be exemplary, and urged the ministry to teach leaders that stealing people's money was not socialism.

CSO: 4700/837

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION RESHUFFLES SOME SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Public Service Commission has reshuffled some senior civil servants in an apparent move to implement the Government pledge to restore discipline in the Civil Service.

The move comes after a warning by secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima who declared 1982 a year of discipline and said "if need be, heads will roll"

Mr Willima issued the warning on February 1 after he noted that the Civil Service was riddled with indiscipline and widespread inefficiency. He was opening a meeting for permanent secretaries in Lusaka.

In a circular issued on February 8 and signed by permanent secretary for personnel division Mr M.V. Siwale, the Government has demoted, regraded and transferred some senior civil servants.

Demoted in the reshuffle is senior under secretary at Cabinet Office Mr Francis Tumeo who has been moved to the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications as under secretary.

MR TUMEO WILL RETAIN HIS SALARY ON A PERSONAL-TO-HOLDER BASIS BUT WITHOUT FRINGE BENEFITS SUCH AS A CAR.

Commissioner of Lands Mr Tenford Banda has been regraded as under secretary in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in the reshuffle effected by the commission for President Kaunda.

Assistant commissioner of lands Mr F. Muma has been appointed acting commissioner with a view to promotion to replace Mr Banda.

Under secretary for Lands and Natural Resources Mr I. Nyirenda has been transferred to the Ministry of Youth and Sport. Under secretary in the ministry Mr John Banda moves to Defence in the same capacity.

Mr Evans Simukulwa, who was acting permanent secretary for Home Affairs, has moved to Cabinet Office as under secretary, which was his substantive position at the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Under secretary for Power, Transport and Communications Mr D.S. Chipeta has been transferred to the Ministry of Works and Supply in the same capacity.

Labour commissioner Mr John Duma has been regraded to under secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services while his assistant Mr

C. K. Chitangala will act as commissioner for six months with a view to promotion.

And deputy chairman of the prices and incomes commis-

sion Mr M. S. C. Mulenga has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance as under secretary in charge of accounts section in place of Mr Fred Kazunga who has been confirmed as permanent secretary in the same ministry.

Mr R. D. Malama, under secretary for provincial and local government division, has moved to Home Affairs in the same capacity while his position has been taken over by Mr S. K. Samusungwa who was under secretary on a temporary basis in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Mr Bill Mufana, permanent secretary for Lusaka Province, has been moved to local government administration.

When he opened the meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall, Mr Willima warned he would leave no stone unturned to ensure discipline was restored in the service.

He said indiscipline was manifested in laziness and truancy, thefts, dishonesty and lack of integrity in what some civil servants said or did resulting in lies, rumour mongering and low productivity.

Mr Willima's meeting with permanent secretaries was believed to be a result of the concern the President expressed when he officially opened the fourth session of the Fourth National Assembly last month over the quality of advice to ministers.

Dr Kaunda had noted that the speed at which decisions were being implemented in the public service left much to be desired.

PRC PROTOCOL'S SIGNING PERMITS EXTENSION OF PHYSICIANS' STAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Feb 82 p 7

[Text]

THE willingness by Chinese doctors to work in Zambia under extreme conditions is an indication they are prepared to care for the health of mankind, director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno said yesterday.

Dr Chivuno said this during the signing of a protocol between Zambia and China under which 25 Chinese doctors in Zambia would continue for the next two years.

Under the renewed agreement, the doctors operating at Kabwe and Luanshya hospitals will be grouped at Kabwe General Hospital to enable them to provide maximum efficient service.

Dr Chivuno said the Government was grateful to the doctors for accepting to work under difficult conditions.

China had not only helped Zambia in the medical field alone, but in many other fields which were known to the nation.

The Government was also happy at the positive response by the Chinese government in agreeing to the conditions of the agreement.

Dr Chivuno said the co-

operation between Zambia and China should continue to be strengthened.

The Chinese economic counsellor at the embassy in Lusaka, Mr Zhang Qi, who signed the agreement for his government, while Dr Chivuno signed for Zambia said the achievement made by the Chinese doctors during the past two years was the result of the cooperation they received from Zambians and their government.

Fine example

He praised the cooperation between the two countries in the field of medicine saying it was a "very fine example" of the warm relations the two nations were enjoying.

"We are very happy to sign this agreement. The Chinese doctors have been in Zambia for the past two years, and the agreement has now entered a new era," said Mr Zhang.

The agreement is part of the technical assistance Zambia was receiving from China. While at Kabwe General Hospital, the doctors will impart their expertise to local doctors who were less experienced in the field.

The Chinese authorities decided to have the medical personnel withdrawn from Luanshya and return them to Kabwe because it was felt that only in that way could they operate with maximum efficiency as a team.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST DIPLOMAT, DEFENSE ATTACHE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

A ZAMBIAN diplomat at the Dar es Salaam mission implicated in a smuggling racket last month has been recalled and suspended, Foreign Affairs Minister of State Mr Otema Musuka said yesterday.

Permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which seconded him to Foreign Affairs, Mr Kabuka Nyirenda said the public would soon know the fate of the diplomat.

The case came to light on January 4 when assistant controller of customs and excise Mr Mulenga Moore reported his men had smashed a racket in which the diplomat was allegedly involved.

Mr Musuka said after the revelations from the department of customs and excise, his ministry had carried out investigations and recalled the

envoy.

"When the matter was brought to our attention, we recalled him and he has since been suspended pending further action by the appropriate ministry".

The ministry can only recall the diplomat and suspend him because he does not directly fall under it.

"There are a number of officers serving in our missions on secondment to us from other departments of the Government. This particular one was on secondment from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

"We have done our part and it now remains to the parent ministry to take a final and appropriate action," he said.

Similar action was taken against a defence attache at the same mission who was allegedly involved in a financial scan-

dal in which K6,317 public funds was deposited into his account.

Mr Musuka said the ministry took such steps to avoid tarnishing the name of the country once bad reports surfaced and to facilitate investigations.

Asked what the ministry was doing to check such scandals Mr Musuka said the issue depended on individuals. It would be unfair to give wholesale condemnation of seconded officers.

"I am sure that even before any department can propose the name of an officer to be seconded to us, care is taken to ensure that only those with interests to serve the country are chosen.

"It is a pity that at times you may find that when such people are out of the country, they are not capable of facing the challenges coming their way".

CSO: 4700/837

DG ACCUSES BUSINESSMEN OF BEING 'DEEPLY INVOLVED' IN SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

BUSINESSMEN are "deeply involved" in smuggling and other rackets which milk Zambia of foreign exchange, Ndola Urban governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo charged yesterday.

Mr Kamalondo told a meeting of the Ndola branch of the Zambia National Council of Commerce and Industry (ZNCCI) at the Adult Education Centre which was called to discuss the appointment of agents to distribute essential commodities in the town yesterday that measures had been worked out to put an end to smuggling.

Mr Kamalondo said the Party and its Government was doing its best to ensure the availability of sugar, soap, mealie meal and other basic essentials but these efforts were frustrated by greedy businessmen.

He said goods disappeared

quickly from the market because of the greed among the traders who bought them in bulk for re-sale on the black market and in neighbouring countries for quick returns.

Killing

"You are the people who are killing the economy of this country. Zambia is losing foreign exchange to import goods which are in short supply but these goods end up outside the country," Mr Kamalondo charged.

The governor appealed to the police and the price control department to enforce the new law on smuggling.

CSO: 4700/837

SMUGGLERS EXCHANGE ZAIRIAN GOLD, DIAMONDS FOR ZAMBIAN GOODS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government has uncovered an organised smuggling racket in which gold and diamonds from Zaire are exchanged with Zambian essential commodities.

Highly placed Government sources on the Copperbelt said the State seized large quantities of gold which were about to be exchanged for essential goods early this month.

Police public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango did not rule out the existence of a sophisticated racket in which prominent Zambians could be involved.

It was well known that people from some neighbouring states exchanged anything for Zambian essential items, he said.

Zambians bought essential goods in bulk and smuggled them to Zaire where they exchanged them for money or at Kaputa the "barter trade" has existed for a long time.

According to the sources, a Greek businessman from Zaire

came to Zambia with smuggled gold and diamonds and made arrangements with some Zambians and expatriates, to obtain sugar, cooking oil, mealie meal and other essential goods in exchange for the precious metals.

This lucrative racket is said to have lured many businessmen into smuggling.

The constant shortages of commodities in the province were said to be caused by such rackets.

The sources said Government law enforcers pounced on the racketeers early this month and netted some gold.

Investigations

The matter has been handed over to Lusaka for further investigations.

CSO: 4700/837

ZAMBIA PLEDGES TO MAKE UP SHORTFALL IN FUNDS FOR BOTSWANA HIGHWAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

GABORONE, Sunday:
ZAMBIA has pledged to help Botswana raise a shortfall of K4.5 million for the completion of the Botswana - Zambia highway.

Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane made the pledge here today.

Zambia and Botswana had agreed to mobilise funds for the construction of the Kazungula bridge, he said.

Mr Musokotwane and his Botswana counterpart, Mr Peter Mmusi would make joint trips to the European Economic Community (EEC) headquarters and other friendly countries to raise the remainder of the money which is required for the highway.

Mr Musokotwane — who chaired a ministerial meeting of Zambia and Botswana ministers at the weekend — said Botswana had already raised

about K7 million for the highway but only needed K4.5 million to complete it.

The two countries attached great importance to the project because they fall under the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC).

Botswana would provide Zambia with feasibility studies of the Trans-Kalahari railway line for study as a possible alternative route to the sea.

Other areas of agreement include the provision of electricity to northern Botswana by Zambia through Livingstone.

The two countries would increase their air services, participate in each other's trade fairs, waive some charges on tourist buses entering Botswana, exchange news and establish firmer links between the Botswana News Agency and the Zambia News Agency, Mr Musokotwane said.

CSO: 4700/837

TOP ZAMBIA RAILWAYS OFFICIAL PROBED FOR STEALING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] A top Zambia Railways official in the police wing is being investigated for allegedly stealing goods from Zambia Railways trucks.

Central division police chief Mr Oscar Phiri confirmed the investigations against the official whose name is being withheld for the time being until the probe is completed.

Highly placed sources in Kabwe told the TIMES that the official, holding an influential post in the company's police wing, had allegedly employed a syndicate of smugglers to rob the trains for him.

According to the sources, the crunch came when his "employees" stole 65 bales of sugar from the Chikonkomene siding where trains usually slow down because of the corners there.

"What happened was that after stealing the sugar from the truck, one of the robbers was caught by railway police who beat him up while his friends ran away.

"He pleaded with the policemen and said he would reveal his employer if they spared him. Everybody was shocked when he revealed the name of this man," the sources said.

The man was supposed to be arrested last Friday as he spent a long time at Kabwe Central police station where he was being interrogated. "We don't know why he was not arrested formally," the sources said.

Mr Phiri could not comment further on the matter, but said only that he did not know what stage the issue had reached. "I will find out from the investigations officer."

It is understood the racket had been going on for a long time.

CSO: 4700/837

OFFICIAL 'OVERWHELMED' BY HIGH DEMAND FOR ZAMBIAN GOODS IN ZAIRE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIAN goods are in a very high demand in Zaire and the forthcoming exhibition of Zambian goods in Lubumbashi in April may go a long way in earning this country the much needed foreign exchange.

Director of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Auxensio Daka who has just come back from Zaire said in Lusaka that he was overwhelmed by the high demand for Zambian goods in Zaire as literally "anything can sell there."

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa will officially open the fair, Mr Daka said.

He said industrial and agricultural products such as consumer goods, mine goods such as those from Zamefa had a ready market in Zaire.

Mr Daka said this when he commented on the out-

come of the meeting in Lubumbashi, the provincial capital of Shaba between a Zambian export promotion team and Zairean officials preparing the Zambia Week.

The meeting was held to make arrangements for the Zambia Trade Fair Week to be held in Lubumbashi from April 3 to 11 during which Zambian businessmen will display their products for possible deals with Zairean firms.

"While in Lubumbashi, we found that nearly every item starting from toilet tissues in hotels to sugar at markets are from Zambia although they are sold at inflated prices", Mr Daka said.

So far, 75 Zambian business houses have shown interest in taking part in the exhibition but many wanted a guarantee that their goods once sold would be paid for in foreign

exchange.

Mr Daka said the question of payment was discussed at the Lubumbashi meeting where Zairean officials promised to take up the issue with their Bank of Zaire.

The next meeting between the two countries will be held next month where Zambian officials will be told how the goods to be bought will be paid for.

Mr Daka emphasized however that the ministry wanted as many people as possible to come forward and take part in the fair as a ready market existed in Zaire for any goods.

He expressed surprise that despite the publicity given to the Zambia Week fair, some businessmen on the Copperbelt had said they were not aware of the fair.

During the Lubumbashi

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EFFICIENT, WELL COORDINATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM 'ACUTE NEED'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE have in the past pleaded and cajoled policy makers to get national priorities right and working. We do so again today on the all important question of transport. An efficient passenger and cargo transportation system is vital to the well-being of a nation's economy. But in Zambia we do not seem to be paying any heed to this.

The transport infrastructure is there. We have Zambia Airways, Zambia Railways, Tazara, Zambia-Tanzania Road Services, UBZ and others. Yet that infrastructure is under capitalised, under utilised and above all never coordinated.

Our main news item on this page and the "Times Review" on Page Three are mere indicators of the magnitude of the problem, compounded as it is by a pathetic lackadaisical attitude of managers and workers alike to the efficacy of transport.

The story is the same everywhere. Whether it be on Zambia Airways, Zambia Railways, Tazara or UBZ, we lack the mechanics of running an efficient and well-coordinated

transport system. Planning and organisation are ludicrously chaotic.

Domestic passenger flights are no longer reliable. The national airline does what it pleases without any thought to the long waiting air travellers. Tazara and Zambia Railways are always dogged by rolling stock problems. Derailments are frequent. Trains are cancelled indiscriminately.

UBZ is just a running sore. Bus stations are filthy and not better than pigsties. Rural bus rides on UBZ are no more than nightmares. And yet people pay.

The indictment is long if not nauseating. No one forward plans, but all always scuttle into the refuge of bad roads, few buses, lack of spare parts, locomotives, wagons, planes and foreign exchange problems. The list is endless.

Perhaps we really need another of Premier Mundia's symposia to dwell on the acute need of an efficient and well coordinated transport system in Zambia.

CSO: 4700/837

BRIEFS

FERTILIZER, MAIZE SEED SPOILED--Hundreds of bags of fertiliser and more than 1,000 bags of maize seed have gone to waste at a Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union depot in Mazabuka. The commodities were left in the rains. Mazabuka governor Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa found stacks of seed maize and fertiliser at Malabo depot in Chief Mwenda's area at a dilapidated SPCMU shed while hundreds were uncovered. Members of the board of directors of the SPCMU said they could not do anything now to save the fertiliser and seed maize because they were waiting for the official opening of a new shed. But the governor said he was shocked at the mess and described it as "sabotage." SPCMU general manager Mr Hassan Ramswamy said in Choma yesterday he had not received a report on the issue. Farmers in the province have been complaining of shortage of top dressing fertiliser. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Feb 82 p 1]

SMUGGLING ON INCREASE--Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Alex Shapi has expressed concern over the increased smuggling of essential goods during the past few weeks. Mr Shapi said in Ndola yesterday that despite concerted efforts being made by the law enforcing officers to arrest the situation, smuggling of goods, including petrol and diesel, was on the increase. "The situation is worrying me. I cannot deny that smuggling is on the increase. It is highly sophisticated and essential goods are being ferried in big lorries and trucks in the early hours of morning," said Mr Shapi. The MMC said loopholes were there and known, but it was difficult to overcome them. Mr Shapi appealed to law-enforcement officers to give stiff punishment to those found guilty as a deterrent to others. But he said the situation was being reviewed and measures were being intensified to reduce the smuggling. "We are continuing to review smuggling in order to catch up with the sophisticated smugglers," he cautioned. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Feb 82 p 3]

BUMPER MAIZE PRODUCTION--Zambia expects to have another bumper maize yield this season, according to the meteorological department prediction in Lusaka last week. Director, Mr Udipi Acharya said after taking various climatic conditions into consideration it had been found that the crop production so far was doing well. Commercial farmers in Eastern, Central and Lusaka provinces were expected to harvest 50 bags of maize per hectare [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Feb 82 p 1]

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